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CHAMBER BACKS M. PAINLEVÉ'S RIFFIAN POLICY

French Prime Minister Obtains Almost Unanimous Support of Deputies

RADICALS SOLIDLY FOR GOVERNMENT

Socialists, It Is Claimed, Have Injured Themselves as a Result of Vote

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, June 24.—The French Prime Minister, Paul Painlevé, as anticipated by The Christian Science Monitor representative, easily overcame the opposition to the Government's Moroccan policy. The vote was 510 against 30 for the resolution accepted by the Government denouncing the Communist agitation, affirming the task of civilization by France in Morocco and declaring the peaceful resolve to pursue negotiations with Spain toward a solution, reconciling the respect for international treaties with the free development of the Rifian population. A few Socialists voted against the Government, a number voted for it, and others abstained from voting.

There appears to be resentment among some of those who in the party meetings secured a majority for a rupture with the Radicals at the tactics of Léon Blum in endorsing the Government motion. The Radicals voted solidly for the Government and the former Opposition was unanimously in favor of M. Painlevé. The only result of the trouble in the Socialist camp is that of driving the Government further into the arms of the Conservatives. The Bloc des Gauches is, practically speaking, ended; the Socialists are divided and the Nationalists are pleased with the present Premier. The Socialists have injured themselves in demonstrating that they can be treated as a comparatively unimportant factor in the Chamber and that the Government is not depending on their support.

Quotidian expresses dissatisfaction at M. Painlevé's speech today. It is difficult to see what other attitude M. Painlevé could have taken, than that of a strongly patriotic position.

Riffians Getting Discontented
TETUAN, Spanish Morocco, June 24 (AP).—The rigid blockade established against Abd-el-Krim by the French and Spanish is reported to have brought about a shortage of food supplies among the rebel Riffians. The crops grown by the tribesmen are sufficient for the tribal population but not for the great assemblage of warriors brought from all parts of Morocco by Abd-el-Krim.

Reports from native sources say discontent reigns in the Rifian ranks not only because of the lack of food but also the cruel measures taken by Abd-el-Krim to maintain his position of dominance.

**COMMONS RESENTS
SENATE'S ACTION**
Amendments of Canadian Upper House Objected To

OTTAWA, June 24 (Special).—By an overwhelming vote the House of Commons last night registered its protest against the Senate's drastic amending of a bill to reimburse the depositors of the defunct Bank of Canada, setting forth in a resolution that the House considered that it was now virtually a new bill, and that in addition it usurped the right of the lower house to initiate and regulate the voting of all aids and supplies.

W. L. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister, explained that the original bill was to reimburse the depositors to the extent of \$5,450,000, on the ground that they had a moral claim, while the amendments had altered the amount to \$3,000,000, and made it an act of charity, instead of justice. Such action, he said, was "contrary to the Constitution and against the accepted principles of British parliamentary practice." He hoped that the Senate would accept the resolution in the manner in which it was created.

The motion was carried by a vote of 131 to 19, Arthur Meighan, leader of the Opposition, and a few other Conservatives opposing.

**BRITAIN IN FAVOR OF
RUSSIA IN LEAGUE**

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, June 24.—The British Government would welcome Russia's entry into the League of Nations, according to a statement made by Stanley Baldwin, Prime Minister, and emphasized by Austen Chamberlain, Foreign Minister, to a Labor deputation representing the Trade Union Congress here, yesterday. This deputation urged that Great Britain's incomplete diplomatic recognition of Russia restricted the granting of credit facilities by private traders.

Mr. Chamberlain, replying, said Russia could use, if so disposed, its trade balance with Britain to purchase more commodities here.

COAL MINE OWNERS TO END AGREEMENT WITH EMPLOYEES

Operators and Men Hope to Reach Solution of Problem Without State Intervention

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, June 24.—Coal-mine owners have announced their decision to give one month's notice on June 30 terminating the existing national agreement with the miners. They propose a joint action with labor to restore the eight-hour day for which legislation would be necessary.

The miners' federation executive met here today to discuss the attitude to be taken by labor. Strong opposition exists to any change in the present seven-hour day arrangement. On the other hand the miners realize the gravity of the economic situation, and are fully prepared to go a long way toward meeting the mine owners on other points. Protracted negotiations are therefore expected.

Speaking in the House of Commons yesterday the Prime Minister, Stanley Baldwin, said that there would be no state intervention until the coal industry itself had exhausted every effort to reach a settlement. The hope of such unaided solution exists alike amongst owners and men. While the situation is acute therefore, no actual clash is at present anticipated.

There appears to be resentment among some of those who in the party meetings secured a majority for a rupture with the Radicals at the tactics of Léon Blum in endorsing the Government motion. The Radicals voted solidly for the Government and the former Opposition was unanimously in favor of M. Painlevé. The only result of the trouble in the Socialist camp is that of driving the Government further into the arms of the Conservatives. The Bloc des Gauches is, practically speaking, ended; the Socialists are divided and the Nationalists are pleased with the present Premier. The Socialists have injured themselves in demonstrating that they can be treated as a comparatively unimportant factor in the Chamber and that the Government is not depending on their support.

10,000 KNIGHTS AT CENTENNIAL

Worcester Scene of Great Gathering of Templars From Two States

WORCESTER, Mass., June 24 (Special).—More than 10,000 Knights Templars of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, commanded by Chief Marshal Frederick I. Dana of Providence, past grand commander of the Commandery of Massachusetts, marched through the principal streets today in connection with Worcester County Commandery's centennial celebration which opened last night with a ball at the Hotel Bancroft.

Led by the Aleppo Shrine Band of 150 pieces playing the Templar marching hymn, "Onward Christian Soldiers," the parade started shortly after 11 o'clock and moved through Front Street, Salem Square, Salem Street, Madison and Main to Army Square, where the parade dispersed.

Forty bands were in the nine divisions of the parade which was reviewed at the City Hall by the Governor, the Commonwealth, Alvan T. Fuller and members of the executive council, Michael J. O'Hara, Mayor of the city, and city officials. The parade was one of the largest and most picturesque ever held in this city.

This afternoon was given over to festivities at the fair grounds, where a band concert, competitive drills, a vaudeville show and other entertainment features were held. This evening there will be a banquet, to be given to the Grand Commandery by the Knights of the Worcester County Commandery at the Hotel Bancroft.

The original lodge was founded at Holden on June 24, 1825 and the first meetings were held in Abbot Hotel which is still standing. In 1831 the commandery came to Worcester.

A tablet marking the first meeting place of the commandery in Holden was unveiled in 1924, Dr. Charles A. Peabody delivering the address.

MAXWELL BLAKE IN TANGIER
By Special Cable

TANGIER, June 24.—Maxwell Blake arrived here yesterday to take up his appointment as American diplomatic agent and consul-general. During his previous residence in Tangier from 1911 to 1921 he held several posts, including charge at the legation, also dozen of the diplomatic corps for many years. He is considered one of the best living authorities on Moroccan affairs.

Order Restored at Shameen After Attack on Foreigners

Situation in Amoy Reported to Be More Serious Owing to the Student Activities

HONG KONG, June 24 (AP).—News received here from Canton indicates that the demonstration there yesterday afternoon was comparatively peaceful until a section of the demonstrators about 2:30 in the afternoon fired toward Shameen Island, the foreign settlement, killing a Frenchman and wounding some British subjects.

British seamen, seeing the British consul general and the senior naval officer under fire, discharged their rifles, but the senior naval officer immediately ordered them to cease firing. The firing from Canton toward Shameen then ceased and order was restored.

The situation in Amoy, in Fukien province, north of here, is reported to be more serious owing to the insistence of the students in demonstrating against foreigners in the international concession. The Chinese authorities believe they can control the position but the American, British and Japanese consuls have requested their governments to dispatch warships to Amoy.

The British Consul-General at Canton, it is learned, sent a note to the Canton Government on Monday, prior to yesterday's incident, warning the Chinese authorities that any attempt to penetrate Shameen, the foreign settlement, would be resisted by force and that the Government would be held responsible for the consequences.

Carrying about 150 women and children, refugees from Canton, the steamer Honam arrived here today. At Canton the crew of Chinese stokers deserted and were replaced by men from the U. S. S. Asheville, a gunboat stationed off Shameen, the foreign settlement at Canton.

A British gunboat, the Moorhen, conveyed the Honam as far as Whampoa. The refugees include a score of Americans, mostly missionaries. The Government has requisitioned river steamers to accommodate refugees from Canton.

A detachment of British Indian troops left for Shameen as a precautionary measure following yesterday's outbreak.

PEKING, June 24 (AP).—The one-day strike proposed for tomorrow (Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

DOUBLE-DECK ROAD FAVORED TO SPEED NEW YORK TRAFFIC

Hudson Route Projected—Roofing Railroad Tracks Another Plan

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, June 24.—A double-deck motor highway from One Hundred and Twenty-Ninth Street south to Canal Street, along the Hudson River waterfront is being contemplated by Julius Miller, borough president of Manhattan, he announced at a luncheon to the Central Mercantile Association. Such a thoroughfare, he said, would do much toward relieving traffic congestion in New York City.

According to the present plans, the double-decking would commence south of Seventy-Second Street. Details have not been worked out, but there has been discussion here also of a plan to roof over the New York Central tracks and use that as the roadway of a north and south route.

Mr. Miller did not discuss that phase. Other civic improvements which are proposed, he continued, are the raising of the Sixth Avenue elevated, and the construction of a subway in its place. Commenting on the proposed arcing of Fifth Avenue and of building decks to present streets, Mr. Miller said this could be effected only at such heavy expense, due to indemnity suits, that the city could not afford to pursue this course.

Cheers Greet President on New England Arrival

Coolidges Smile Their "Good Morning" to Colorful Throng at Salem en Route to Swampscott

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., June 24 (Special).—Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States, and Mrs. Coolidge came smiling home to Massachusetts today, leaving their special train that had stood on a siding at West Peabody since before daybreak at Salem and motoring across country to Red Gables, the home here, in the lovely, isolated Little's Point colony, of Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Stearns, which adjoins the summer White House, "White Court."

The presidential party breakfasted with the Stearns and remained with them for several hours while belated consignments of White House linen, silver and luggage were being assembled and placed at White Court. The presidential yacht Marblehead later yesterday and today all the remaining details of an elaborate plan to give the President and Mrs. Coolidge as near an approximation of a summer holiday as they may hope to have were completed so that the official family settled down to the quietude made possible thereby.

A vast committee of Massachusetts folk gathered in serried ranks in the square around the old wooden station that dominates the Norman Street crossing at Salem to welcome them. At quarter before 7 a handful of the curious loitered at the crossing eyeing the increasing knot of news photographers.

A few pretty French and Italian girls, trim in bright gingham and busy hawking the wisdom of shaving arrival at their factory benches, a horde of milkmen or two, a telegraph boy with scornful eyes, a score of children early escaped from the parental eye.

By 7:30 a considerable crowd milled about, picking out vantages on freight-car roofs and telegraph poles, matching wits with the police that had arrived to commence their official patterning of the great scene. Obviously it was a great morning for Salem. Everyone smiled. Shopkeepers had early put up their shutters, given an added flip to the meager brass work roundabout and devoted themselves to lounging in their door.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

\$300,000,000 TAX CUT AGREED ON AT WASHINGTON

Treasury Department and House Finance Chairman in Practical Accord

MR. GREEN OPPOSES ESTATE TAX REPEAL

Ways of Meeting President's Budget of \$3,080,000,000 Vital to Proposed Reduction

WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP).—The first definite step looking to a tax reduction of \$300,000,000 by the next Congress was taken yesterday at a conference between William R. Green (R., Iowa), chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, and Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, and Garrard B. Winston, Undersecretary.

Mr. Green and the treasury officials were understood to have been in agreement as to the general policies of an administration program. The committee chairman maintained his opposition to repeal of the estate taxes, favored by the Administration, but was said to have found little other ground for differences on the proposal to lighten the burden of the people by a cut of about the same proportions in the way of reducing the tax.

No attempt was made to go into details of new rates and the discussion was confined almost wholly to a question of policy. The Treasury's position has been stated repeatedly in official expressions by Mr. Mellon and Mr. Winston, and it will go no further than to submit its facts and figures to the House Committee with statements of its views when they are sought.

Mr. Green was informed of the state of the Treasury's finances and heard the views of those in charge there as to what they believed practicable in the way of reduction. It was also indicated that Mr. Green had informed the Treasury of his doubt that the estimate of \$3,080,000,000, advanced by the President in his budget meeting address as the limit of Government expenditures in the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1926, could be attained. This estimate has a vital bearing on the tax reduction program, and to the extent that the amount is exceeded the Treasury must find additional income if the \$300,000,000 cut is carried out.

BOY FROM MINNESOTA FARM WINS AWARD AT ARTS INSTITUTE

NEW YORK, June 24 (AP).—Joseph Kiselewski, a farm boy just four years away from Browerville, Minn., has won a \$1200 scholarship of the Beaux Arts Institute of Design, providing a year's study of sculpture in Paris. He is American born of Polish parents.

There were 14 competitors for the scholarship, and his design of a memorial tablet in memory of Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue, American architect, is announced as the best. "I have drawn since I was a child and seemed just to come by it naturally," said Mr. Kiselewski. "I grew up on a farm in Browerville but was always more interested in art than any other occupation. I got my first real art schooling at the Minneapolis Institute of Art. Then I decided to come to New York."

Since coming here he has had to work during the daytime in order to pursue his studies at night. He won the competition by eight weeks of hard night application after routine work days in a studio.

Last year Mr. Kiselewski won first prize in a contest for a flagstaff design and was second in the competition for the Paris prize.

PASSPORT AGENCY AT BOSTON CUSTOMHOUSE

WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP).—The State Department will establish a passport agency at the customhouse at Boston July 1, with Harry H. Bolds, formerly of the passport division in Washington, in charge. The action will permit the renewing and amending of passports in Boston and the issue of emergency passports in cases where there is not time to transmit applications to Washington.

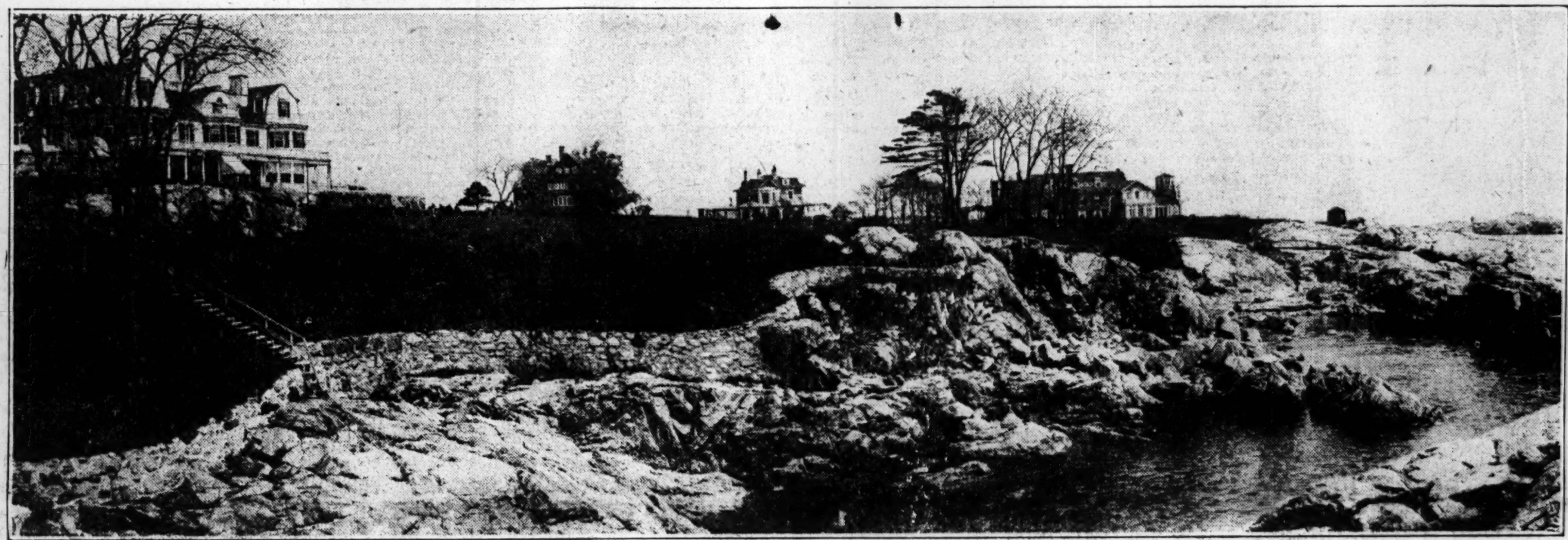
Clerks of courts in surrounding territory also may forward applications made to them to the Boston agency for examination and in urgent cases telegraph to Washington requesting that the Boston agency be authorized to issue the passport immediately.

MASONIC TEMPLE CORNER STONE LAID

CONCORD, N. H., June 24 (Special).—Corner stone of Manchester Masonic Temple, the most pretentious building of the fraternity in New Hampshire was laid this afternoon by Bela King of Claremont, Grand Master of New Hampshire Grand Lodge. Masonic leaders from all parts of the State participated in the parade and exercises of the ceremony.

Two lodges of Manchester, Washington and Lafayette, conducted the exercises and their guests were the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, the Order of De Molay and Trinity Commandery, Knights Templar. Thousands of people attended.

The Presidential Playground on New England's "Stern and Rock-Bound Coast"



This Panoramic View Shows White Court, President Coolidge's Home for the Summer, Also the Homes of Some of His Neighbors. Left to Right, the Residences Are: White Court and the Homes of Edward Lovering, Charles N. Brush, and Richard Milton. The President Has an Unobstructed View of the Atlantic's Broad Expanse.

ENGINEERS DISCOVER METHOD TO LESSEN GREAT LOSS BY RUST

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 24 (Special).—Methods to lessen, if not stop corrosion of iron and steel, a source of waste which costs the United States \$300,000,000 per year, have been discovered by a committee of research engineers, according to report made here today during the twenty-eighth annual meeting of the American Society for Testing Metals in Haddon Hall. The sessions close Friday.

The report, presented by J. H. Gibboney, Rosanoke, Va., stated that the rust bill of the world approximates 50 per cent of the steel products manufactured in the United States, and that the world's annual loss from rusting of metals is \$1,500,000,000.

To prevent this economic loss engineers of the society have been experimenting for years, and the committee reports that following experimentation, extending over the past nine years, it has been found that iron and steel are almost rustless when a small amount of copper is mixed with them.

The committee announced that with these experiments upon raw iron and steel practically finished it is starting an extensive research program to determine the proper coating to place upon iron and steel products, preventing rust in that way also.

BRITISH FARM WAGE MEASURE REJECTED

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, June 24.—A bill proposing to forbid wages less than a low minimum of 30s. weekly for British agricultural labor was rejected in the House of Lords last night.

Lord Bledisloe, representing the Cabinet, said the Government had every desire for the agricultural laborer to receive the highest wage economically possible. To attempt, however, to shelter the worker in an unsheltered industry would only decrease the farmer's capacity to afford employment at reasonable remuneration.

The agricultural wage rate, he added, is now 29s. weekly in Norfolk and Berkshire, while elsewhere throughout Britain it ranges from 30s. to 42s.

HOUSE NOT ON OFFICIAL MISSION

LONDON, June 24 (AP).—Colonel E. M. House denied emphatically to the Associated Press that he is on any sort of official mission in Europe. He said he was traveling purely as a private citizen and that he was not engaging in political affairs, as has been asserted by some English newspapers.

TEMPERANCE PROGRAM TO BE MORE INTENSIVE THAN EVER

Executive Board of World's W. C. T. U. Plans Widening of Field's Activities and Addition of New Organizers to Working Staff

By MARJORIE SHULER
By Special Cable

EDINBURGH, June 24.—Not spectacular, but more intensive than ever before is the basis of the program work outlined today by the executive board of the World's W. C. T. U., following close on the triennial convention. While a newspaper vendor outside the headquarters hotel asks the delegates to make their own reckoning because "my hands shake from the drink," and "bobbies" who have given exemplary cars to the convention hall, assure each other that "Johnny Walker is still going strong," a determined group of women are planning work to make Scotland and the whole world dry.

The women face the immediate votes of New Zealand for 1925 and Denmark for 1927, with England's campaign for the temperance movement, Scotland seeking to extend its local option areas and a dozen other countries approaching regulatory measures for the drink traffic. The field's activity is to be widened and new organizers are to be added to the world staff. Miss Dagmar Prior, of Denmark, the retiring vice-president, becomes European organizer, and Miss Flora Strout, after 17 years in Burma, Ceylon, and the Straits Settlements, goes to Brazil. Miss Joan Davis goes to India, Miss Arnold of Iceland to the northern nations, and other countries are also to be made fields of intensive activity.

Another significant step in the policy of linking the W. C. T. U. with other world organizations is the decision today to send speakers to a number of important conventions, including the world education conference at Edinburgh in July.

The convention delegates will come together once more this evening for the Pageant of Youth, pledging recruits in untold hundreds for the organization ranks. The pageant has been arranged by Mrs. Oswald Carver of England, who will speak with a group of delegates from various countries. This coming together of the women is placed on a par in importance with the reports of the W. C. T. U. world work, by Miss Agnes E. Slack, the British president, who said today to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor: "Women in every part of the world, with one purpose and one end, will become united and work as one for world peace as well as world prohibition."

Harmony in the international out-

NEW PHILADELPHIA LAW CRUSADE OPENED BY BRIG-GEN. BUTLER

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 24 (Special).—Brig-Gen. Smedley D. Butler, Director of Public Safety, will put into effect on July 1 a new police unit headed by himself to fight against liquor and vice. It will be composed of 115 selected policemen and two officers subordinate only to the director, and will supplant the so-called vice squad and be independent of police districts.

In outlining his plans General Butler says it will be a "war to the finish on vice and rum." He draws a line between this characterization and "crime," which will be left to the uniformed police to handle. About 200 men will be released from the special squads that have been doing duty in plain clothes and again be placed in uniform. The so-called vice-liquor unit is to be divided into 12 corps, each of which will operate in one of 11 zones that are being mapped out.

District commanders will be relieved in a measure of the task of curbing liquor in that they will not wage active war in raids. They will be responsible, however, for conditions in their districts and will be expected to report them to the vice-liquor unit for action.

"I have tried every other method in handling the liquor situation," said the director, in announcing his plan, "and I am now going to take these specially picked men, every one of whom I know is opposed personally to the condition I want to remedy. I believe that my new centrally controlled vice system will be one of the most effective in the country. The new unit will work directly under me, and will not be responsible to district commanders, who will give it no orders."

J. A. CASSEY ELECTED MOOSE ORDER CHIEF

BALTIMORE, June 24 (AP).—J. Albert Cassey, Baltimore, was unanimously elected supreme dictator of the Loyal Order of Moose, at its annual international convention here. Norman G. Heyd, Toronto, was advanced from supreme prelate to supreme vice-dictator, being replaced by E. M. Stafford, New Orleans.

Harry W. Mace, Philadelphia, was elected supreme treasurer. Supreme councilmen chosen for the ensuing year were: Joseph G. Armstrong, Pittsburgh; William F. Broening, Baltimore; Frank J. Monahan, San Francisco, and Albert J. Sartori, Spokane. Dr. J. C. Irvine, Denver, J. Stoehr, Stuebenville, O., and Elias Batchelder, Syracuse, were elected supreme trustees.

ORDER IS SENT TO MACMILLAN

Mr. Wilbur Orders Navy Unit to Return Unless New Radio Is Installed

WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP).—An ultimatum calling for the return of the navy contingent with the Donald B. MacMillan Arctic expedition unless new wireless equipment is installed on the exploration ship Peary has been issued by the Navy Department.

The equipment, consisting of long-wave apparatus, is being rushed to Sydney, N. S., where the Peary is anchored, by the United States destroyer Putnam. Commander Richard E. Byrd Jr., heading the navy detachment with the expedition, has announced he would refer the question to Commander MacMillan.

The ultimatum of Mr. Wilbur was in the form of an order to Commander Byrd which said: "Planes will not make flight away from vicinity of base ship until spark set is installed to insure communication with planes and to give compass bearings to planes as originally agreed upon. Inform MacMillan of department's decision which is for the purpose of safeguarding planes and personnel. If these instructions cannot be complied with, arrange to land planes and personnel at Sydney for return to United States."

The expedition sailed with a short-wave radio set installed by a private corporation. The Navy Department said today this apparatus had developed trouble.

It was the original intention to install the standard navy long wave equipment, but apparently orders to that effect did not reach Commander Byrd and the set was not taken aboard at Boston. The apparatus was then shipped to Wisconsin by motor truck where it was again left behind.

A number of orders bearing on the question were transmitted by Mr. Wilbur to Commander Byrd, but it was said no reply was received, probably because the radio on the Peary was out of order. The peremptory order to install the equipment and the dispatch of the Putnam followed.

It is Mr. Wilbur's understanding that Commander MacMillan and E. F. McDonald of Chicago, radio expert with the expedition and second in command, will accept the navy apparatus without question.

CANADIAN-AUSTRALIAN TREATY

OTTAWA, June 24 (Special).—The Canadian-Australian trade treaty passed the House of Commons at an early hour this morning.

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E—Fourth Floor _____

76 YEARS A STORE FOR MEN AND BOYS

CITY EXPANSION
TREND VISIONEDNew American Type Fore-
cast at Real Estate
Boards Convention

DETROIT, Mich., June 24 (Special).—A vision of a new type of American city was presented to the eighteenth convention of the National Association of Real Estate Boards here by Dr. William L. Bailey, professor of sociology at Northwestern University. Approximately 4500 real estate men, including representatives of every state in the Union and every province in Canada are here. In outlining important changes in the organization, nature and growth of American cities, Dr. Bailey said:

"America is developing a new type of city, more spacious than has ever existed in the world's history. Adequately suburbanized cities, merging gradually into countryside, regionally organized about them as true metropolitan centers—this is the formula for the new real estate era. Los Angeles, with greater area than New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia combined, indicates a growing American ideal. And American cities are

three times as expansive as cities of corresponding populations elsewhere. Dr. Bailey pointed out another phase in the growth of cities where the community unit is not as formerly, the central city and its suburbs, but the central city and its entire surrounding region. As an example he gave Detroit, where the territory for nearly 100 miles around the city is part of the Detroit metropolitan area.

Charles G. Edwards of New York, president of the association, said its work and the meeting of the delegates was to raise the personal standards of the men in the business of real estate. In line with this thought he pointed out that educational real estate programs have been installed in 150 cities and 60 universities.

Technical discussions of the various phases of the business of real estate occupied today's session. The convention was divided into eight groups: brokers, mortgage and finance, co-operative apartment, home builders, subdividers, farm land, industrial property, realtor secretaries, and property management division. The co-operative apartment group passed several hours inspecting this class of homes in Detroit.

The registration committee announced that the Detroit meeting is the largest convention in the history of the National Association.

AMERICAN EXPORTS FILL
TRAIN EVERY 7 MINUTES

This Year's Total Will Exceed 1924 Banner Record of
\$8,200,000,000 Which Was Double That for 1913,
Steel Head Tells Convention

SEATTLE, June 24 (P).—While the foreign trade of the United States last year passed all previous records in volume, this year gives promise of exceeding it, James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation, told the National Foreign Trade convention today. Mr. Farrell is also chairman of the National Foreign Trade Council.

The volume of American exports and imports for the calendar year 1922, Mr. Farrell said, was \$3,160,000,000, long tons, and the aggregate value was more than \$8,200,000,000. To give an idea of the magnitude of the volume, he said that if the tonnage could be handled in a day through any one port, it would require a 50-car freight train every seven minutes during the entire 24 hours to clear the docks.

"The figures for our foreign trade for 1922," the speaker continued, "represent a growth of production and enterprise in the United States that is cause for satisfaction. It was very nearly double that for 1913, the last year before the war, whether measured by value or quantity."

War Effects Disappear

"The war stimulated activities and injected an element of violent fluctuations, with a period of apparent, but fictitious, increase, from which, I think it is safe to say, we have now recovered, so that the growth shown in the last three years may be compared, with reason, to the development during the ten-year period prior to the war."

Mr. Farrell expressed the view that the foreign trade trend was favorable and steadily upward, but that there are bound to be fluctuations which will affect, more or less seriously, various factors of it. Generally speaking, he said, we have the productive capacity in this country to enable us to maintain a considerably larger overseas commerce than we now enjoy, which is one of the chief factors influencing us toward foreign trade.

"If we are to have our productive capacity occupied," said Mr. Farrell, "we must be able to sell substantially all we produce at fairly remunerative prices. Export prices, however, are determined by competition in foreign markets. Therefore, it behooves us to keep our production costs at the lowest possible level through resourcefulness in the use of mechanical devices, in the utilization of every possible improvement in facilities for production and economy in overseas distribution."

"We can produce, we can sell, and we have done fairly well in meeting foreign competition, even in periods, like the present, of exceptional severity. Neither we nor any other people can sell if we cannot find markets which have the power to buy. That is one respect in which the American exporting manufacturer has advantage over all others. He has a market of enormous capacity at home, almost always capable of absorbing the chief part of his output, thereby enabling him to reduce unit cost through increased production."

"There is an impression widely prevalent among Americans, that Europe has been a purchaser only of our raw materials, but even a casual examination of the detailed Government reports will show that

PLAYLEADERS FROM
WIDE AREA TO MEET

Institute to Hold Sessions
at Chicopee

CHICOPEE, Mass., June 24 (Special).—Members of playground commissions and leaders in playground activities from all parts of the country will meet in Chicopee next week for the session of the Institute for Playleaders. The Playground Association of America is co-sponsoring the Institute with the Playground and Recreation Association of America in arranging the session.

Mayor Joseph M. Grise will open the program with an address Monday morning. Meetings will be conducted daily until Friday. Ruth Sherburne, field secretary of the Playground and Recreation Association, will be one of the principal speakers.

Addressees will be given by Prof. Elmer Berry of Springfield College, Prof. Adelaide Patterson of Rhode Island State College, John P. Whalen, physical director of the Y. M. C. A. of New York, and Dr. Carl Schraeder, director of physical education of the state Department of Education, and Roland Eshjornsen, director of physical education for the Lawrence schools.

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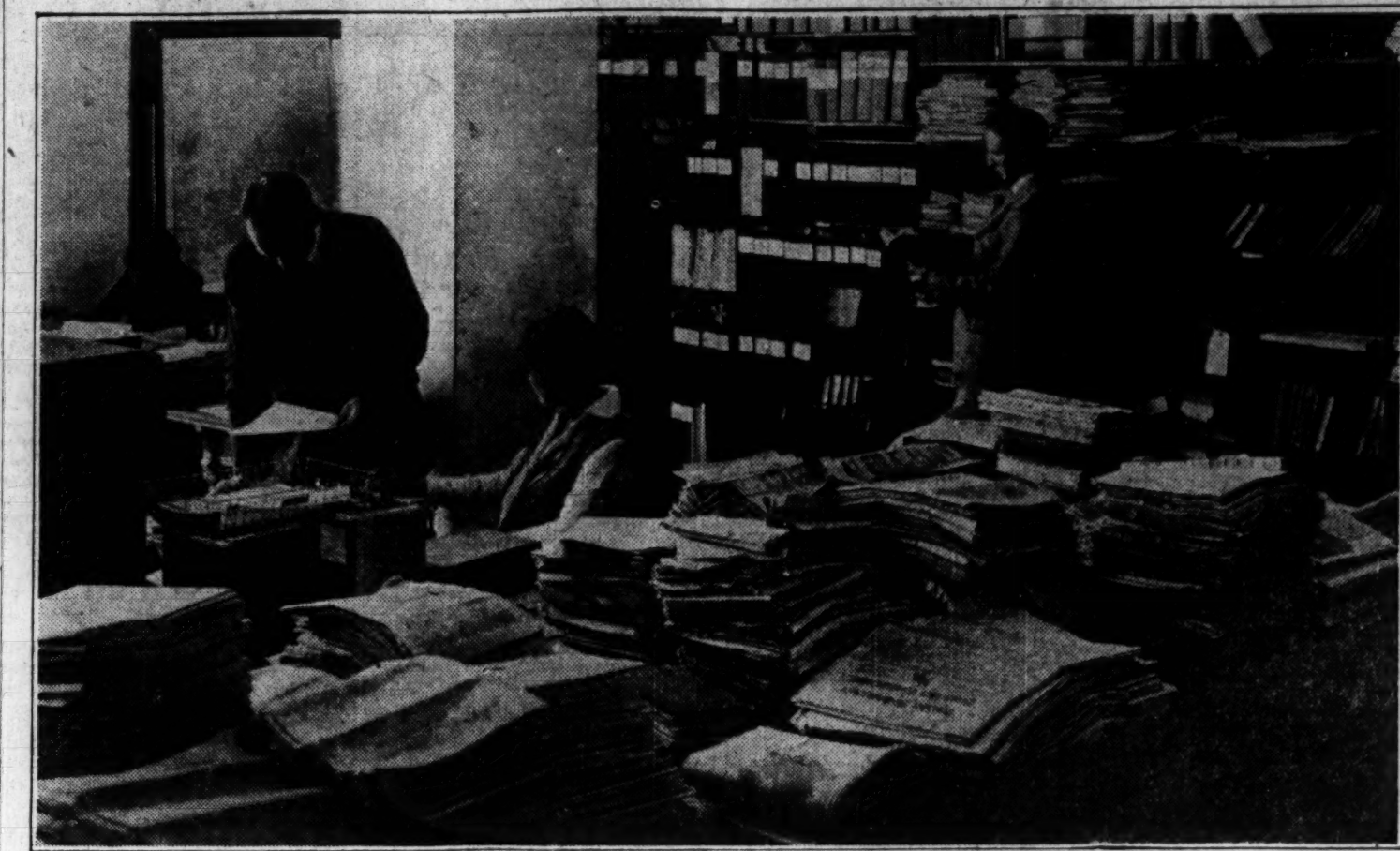
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Busy Corner of the Hoover War Library at Stanford University



Newspapers, War Orders, Proclamations, Posters, Pamphlets, Various Official Documents, Conference Proceedings and Other Materials Bearing on the World War Come to the Hoover War Library From Belligerent and Neutral Countries Alike. In the Case of the Chief Powers, Files of One Official Newspaper and Two Opposition, One Representing the Right Wing, the Other the Left, Are Preserved.

The Library

An International Workshop of History

Stanford University, Calif.
Special Correspondence

THE Hoover War Library at Leland Stanford Jr. University is an historical workshop. The facilities it offers to American students for historical research on the period of the World War and reconstruction are duplicated nowhere in the world, and are paralleled only in the Paris Musée de la Guerre, which is now the property of the French Republic.

The library was founded in 1919 with funds provided by Herbert C. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce. In five years, under the direction of Dr. Ephraim D. Adams, professor of history, it acquired more than 125,000 printed or out of print, are irreplaceable.

In 1924 Mr. Hoover gave the library a permanent endowment, which is now administered by a body of directors under the chairmanship of Dr. Adams. An estimate of the scope and value of the library can best be given in a description of the various sections into which it has been organized for the benefit of research students.

Official Document of Governments

One part of the program of the Hoover War Library calls for the acquisition of all the important official documents of every nation of the world throughout the war period and the period of reconstruction following the war. Three-fourths of this material has already come to Stanford. The collection includes not only documents which were made public, but also many official papers which were not intended for circulation outside of the Government offices.

The value of this collection to Stanford is greatly enhanced by the presence, in the general library of the university, of an unusually large number of pre-war official documents, 35,000 in all. The German series runs from 1870, the French from 1789, the Canadian from 1868, the American from the early days of the Republic, and the British from the middle of the eighteenth century. Moreover, many pre-war files of official statistical publications have been deposited with the general library by the Food Research Institute, and certain important collections of pre-war state papers—those of Russia since 1649, of Finland since 1907, of Bulgaria since 1892, and

others—have been brought to Stanford by the Hoover War Library.

When men who find themselves drawn together by some current of thought or interest organize societies, the records of their organizations become important historical sources, presenting as in a cross-section a picture of the life of the people, just as the Government publications give an account of the activities of states.

Publications of Societies

Consequently the Hoover War Library supplements its collection of official documents with a collection of the publications of the leading societies of every nation. Although more than a thousand societies in a score of countries have sent their documents to Stanford, the work of gathering society publications is as yet only half accomplished.

Documents concerning the Washington Conference, the League of Nations, the Paris Peace Conference, and a number of other international bodies have been gathered with unusual care. During the Paris Conference Dr. Adams called upon all the national delegations in order to obtain from them copies of the documents they were using in presenting their claims. This collection of "delegation propaganda" numbers about 2000 titles.

"Personal Memorabilia"

The manuscript collection of the library has as its nucleus 65,000 reports and communications bearing on conditions in Europe during the war and reconstruction period. This great file of reports is supplemented by copies of the private papers of men who were active in world affairs, so-called "personal memorabilia."

Much of the material of the latter type which has been received or

promised cannot now be described, but is locked away for a term of years in compliance with the donor's restrictions, faithfully kept, whatever they may be.

Nevertheless, it is permissible to mention, by way of illustration, the personal memorabilia of President Masaryk of Czechoslovakia, of Dr. Kramarc, and Dr. Eduard Benes, who are important figures in the public life of contemporary central Europe, and the papers of Count Stephen Tisza, who ruled Hungary during the war. Accessions to the collection of cross-section a picture of the life of the people, just as the Government publications give an account of the activities of states.

Newspaper Files

In collecting newspapers, the library has had to compromise between an appreciation of their importance and a necessary caution because of their bulk. The general policy has been to obtain from each country a file of a newspaper that was in sympathy with the Government and of two opposition papers, representing the Left and the Right, respectively. The French, German, and Russian collections far exceed this norm; if fragmentary sets are counted, the Russian lists include 150 newspapers.

The policy of the Hoover War Library in purchasing books and pamphlets differs from the policies of other war libraries in that it is more international and less antiquarian in interest. Its aim has been to obtain in all works that have real historical value, in whatever language they may be written, wherever they may be published, and whether they appeared during the war or since.

The French Musée de la Guerre began its career with the object of obtaining "everything published on

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the war during the war." Fortunately, it has since expanded that program. A number of national war libraries in Europe have a strictly limited objective, each one seeking to preserve the record of the part played by its own nation in the war.

The British Imperial War Museum was not created as a center of research, but rather a center in which there could be assembled the things which the British people would regard as mementoes of their part in the conflict. Since the Hoover library evaluates materials from the standpoint of their usefulness in research, many types of material which other war libraries place in the front rank of interest are here relegated to a place of less importance. The rare book is not prized because of its rarity; posters are not purchased because they look interesting in a showcase.

Aid of European Scholars

In carrying out the book-purchase program of the Hoover library, the aid of several European scholars has been enlisted, notably of Gabriel Hanotaux in Paris, Dr. Ernest Pribram in Vienna, Dr. Hira in Hel-singfors, Pokrovsky in Petrograd, Dr. Stephanov in Sofia, and the Hon. Nelson Gay in Italy. The library is at present extending and improving its system of using expert advice in the acquisition of books.

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phlet collection is shown by the following figures (approximate):

Works in the French language	10,000
Works in the English language	9,000
Works in the German language	7,000
Works in the Russian language	12,000
Works in the Hungarian language	1,500
Works in the Italian language	1,500
Works in other languages	4,000

In addition to the main divisions into which the library is classified, certain special collections have been kept intact. Most important among these are the library of A. H. Fried, the distinguished international jurist of Vienna, and the library of the British Ministry of Information. The last named consists of the propaganda material, pro-British and anti-British, which was actually used in directing British propaganda activities all over the world. This library came to Stanford as a gift of the British Government.

Through the efforts of Dr. Frank A. Golder, the library has probably the best collection in the world on the Russian Revolution. This collection includes both pro- and anti-revolutionary material, gathered by Dr. Golder for two years prior to 1921 along the Russian border, and after 1921 in Russia.

The Hoover War Library, viewed as a whole, can be described as an international archive, comparable in importance to the archives of a great state, combined with a library of books selected by scholars for the use of scholars. It constitutes, as Dr. Charles H. Haskins of Harvard declared to the American Historical Association at New Haven, a most convincing illustration of the ability of American scholars to overcome the material obstacles to research in European fields; it is one of the significant achievements of American universities in the last decade.

CHILDREN'S CLASSES
AT SUMMER SCHOOL

Classes in English, French, social sciences and mathematics, composed of children from the seventh through the twelfth grades, will be conducted in connection with certain courses in education during the Harvard Summer School from July 6 to Aug. 15. There will be two classes in English, one for junior high school pupils and one for senior high school pupils; and the classes in mathematics, French and social sciences are intended for children who have just completed the seventh or eighth grades.

These classes, which are open to boys and girls, offer opportunity for summer study under expert teachers without charge except for a fee to cover cost of materials. The classes are not intended primarily for pupils who are backward or deficient in school work. A pupil may register for not more than two classes. Applications for enrollment may be made to the dean of the Graduate School of Education, Harvard University.

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DENVER NEGRO
PARLEY OPENS500 Delegates and Guests
Assemble for Advancement
of Race's Interests

DENVER, Colo., June 24 (Special).—Some 500 delegates and guests of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People are arriving here to attend the first race relations conference in the far west. Widespread interest on the part of Denver's representative white population has been evidenced, resulting in announcement that all the sessions will be opened to the general public.

Outstanding problems of race relations are a feature of the intensive program for addresses and discussions which will continue through June 30. The opening program is to be marked by a letter from President Coolidge in which the work of the association is commended and in which improvement in the condition of Negroes in the United States is touched upon.

Benjamin B. Stapleton, Mayor of Denver, will welcome the delegates on behalf of the municipality and Mrs. Gertie N. Ross will extend the greetings from the Federated Women's Clubs of Colorado.

A special train from the east brought many delegates. Among them was James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the association and last year's winner of the Spingarn medal. Burton K. Wheeler (D.), United States Senator from Montana, and L. C. Dyer (R.), member of the National House of Representatives from Missouri, are expected to address the convention.

BIBLE WORKERS SCHOOL OPENS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 24 (Special).—A training institution for vacation Bible-school workers opened yesterday in the Junior Achievement Building, under the auspices of the New England Daily Vacation Bible School Association and the Massachusetts Council of Religious Education and will continue four days. Classes will be conducted by a group of leaders from different parts of the Connecticut Valley.

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RADIO

Tubes Give Quality, Not Distance

BIG DEFENSE DAY RADIOCAST IS ANNOUNCED

Stations From Coast to Coast to Participate on July 4th

WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP)—Thirty major radio stations in 19 states have been invited by the War Department to co-operate in a nationwide defense day radio program between 9 and 9:30 p. m. eastern standard time, July 4, and acceptances have been received from 13 stations situated in Massachusetts, New York, Washington, C. Penn., Pennsylvania, Ohio, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Utah and California.

The plan calls for the most extensive radio program yet made. The program provides for opening exercises from WCAP at Washington, with Major General Charles Salzman, chief signal officer of the army, as master of ceremonies introducing acting secretary Dwight F. Davis of the War Department, for a ten minute talk. The next address will be made by Vice-President Charles G. Dawes, at Chicago, to be followed by a conversation between the Vice-President and General John J. Pershing in Washington, after which General Pershing will speak.

W. S. Gifford, president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, then will speak at New York and the next 20 minutes will be devoted to a verbal report to the chief of staff of the army, Major-General John L. Hines, on the defense matter test in the Second Corps area (New York) and a similar report from the Sixth Corps area (Chicago). At the conclusion General Hines will announce the results of the test as disclosed in the departmental advice from all nine corps areas.

Stations which already have accepted the invitation to participate include WCAP at Worcester, Mass.; WBAF at New York; WCAE at Pittsburgh; WSAI at Cincinnati; KSD at St. Louis; WDAF at Kansas City; WOC at Davenport, Iowa; WCCO at Minneapolis, and St. Paul, Minn.; WDAW at Omaha; KSL at Salt Lake City; KGO at San Francisco, and KFI at Los Angeles.

Airplane and WLS Talk Via Radio

Conversation From Height of 4000 Feet Is Easily Carried On

CHICAGO, June 24 (AP)—Telephone communication between airplane pilots flying 4000 feet in the air and radio station WLS was maintained clearly during the experiment conducted during the military show recently. When the army flyers descended at Chanute Field the reception was still strong, indicating that intermittent talking might be continued over a greater distance.

The previous record for communication between a land station and an airplane by radio was 40 miles. Spectators at the show were interested during the tests, the radio station retransmitting the conversations. This was another feat said by radio engineers to have been successfully performed for the first time.

The army planes used a 50-watt master oscillator, a 50-watt set, three 50-watt tubes, an oscillator, modulator and speech amplifier, in addition to a 5-watt amplifier. The radio station used a neutrodyne receiving set, while the army men used an eight tube superheterodyne for receiving. A two-pound lead weight held down the antenna. Within the city limits the planes had a 50-foot wire over the side, which was extended to a 200-foot aerial as they got farther away.

The officer in the front seat of the airplane, by means of ear phones, could hear both conversations, the talking of his companion, and the conversation from the land station.

STILL MORE STATIONS

WASHINGTON, June 24—W. D. Terrell, chief of the Radio Section of the Department of Commerce, has information to the effect that 136 new radio stations are either being erected or are contemplated in various parts of the United States. This despite the fact that no wavelengths are available for their use, the question as to just how this situation will be handled is one that is interesting officials of the department at this time.

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following: Gula M. Gamber, Detroit, Mich.; Branson Gamber, Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. Joseph A. Gamber, Cincinnati, O.; Mrs. F. E. Bailey, Cincinnati, O.; Mrs. Bertha B. Ellis, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Mrs. Nellie B. Bousfield, Bay City, Mich.; Charles John Bousfield, Bay City, Mich.; Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Bousfield, Bay City, Mich.; H. Graham Bleakley, East Orange, N. J.; Mrs. Louis F. Bailey, Elmira, N. Y.; Mrs. Hattie L. Lazzari, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Grace C. Lutz, Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. Barton S. Dow, Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. Barbara Frost, Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. Barton S. Dow, Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. Adelaide E. Kammerer, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. Sophie L. Pickering, Lowell, Mass.; August E. Martin, Anderson, Ind.; Mrs. Emma O. Martin, Anderson, Ind.; Mrs. Minnie J. Couch, Melrose, Mass.; Mrs. William T. Couch, Melrose, Mass.; Mrs. Ethel M. Stoops, Ashland, Okla.; Mrs. Amya Mills Talbot, Stillwater, Okla.; Mrs. Lillian L. Smith, Indianapolis, Ind.; Mrs. Katharine M. T. Frank, Poplar Bluff, Mo.; Louise May, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. Martha Abrams, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Agnes Graham, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. A. Hadden, Youngstown, O.; Miss Maud Arnold, Indianapolis, Ind.; Miss Virginia H. Henshaw, Buckhannon, W. Va.; Mrs. Louis B. Mann, Hazelton, Pa.; Mrs. Fanny D. Gould, Rockland, Me.; Mrs. Margaret Gould, Rockland, Me.; Mrs. and Mrs. H. E. Knapp, Menomonee Falls, Wis.; Mrs. Alice M. Minckley, Lansing, Mich.



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MANY people still seem to be very hazy as to their conception of the function of tubes in a radio set. The writer has had a set in use recently in which the aim was for maximum tube quality regardless of the number of tubes used. In this instance a stage of tuned R.F. was used with a regenerative detector, and then there were three stages of resistance-coupled amplification with two tubes in parallel on the last stage.

Laymen would come along and say, "Why, you ought to get China with six tubes." And the odd thing about it was that no amount of explaining could seem to make the reason for the number of tubes evident to the parties in question. They seem to know but one rule, "The more tubes, the greater distance." Until the public puts this inaccurate idea in its proper place, the improvement in tone quality on receiving sets is likely to be greatly retarded.

A set along the same lines as the one previously mentioned is shown in the accompanying picture. This is an ordinary neutrodyne set, yet eight tubes are used. It has the customary two stages of tuned R.F. and a plain detector, but in addition to the regular two stages of audio amplification a power amplifier is used, consisting of another stage of audio and a stage of push pull amplification. This particular set not only sizzles to get tone quality but extreme volume.

Radio Programs

Evening Features
FOR THURSDAY, JUNE 25
EASTERN STANDARD TIME
CFOA, Toronto, Ont. (434 Meters)
9 p. m.—Dance program by the Patricia Ladies' Dance Orchestra.
WEEI, Boston, Mass. (473.5 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—Big Brother Club, 7-20
National program from WCAP, New York City.
WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (333.5 Meters)
8 p. m.—Leo Reisman's Lenox ensemble, 6:30—Results of games played by the United States Department of Agriculture, 7:30—United States Marine Band, 8:30—Direct from Washington, 9:30—Violin recital by Joycelle Halloway, 9:30—Market report as furnished by the United States Department of Agriculture, 10:30—Bringing the World to America, 11:30—Results of baseball games played by the Eastern, American and National leagues.
WDWE, Providence, R. I. (441 Meters)
8:30 to 9 p. m.—Nagansett Orchestra.
WCTS, Worcester, Mass. (268 Meters)
10 p. m.—Orchestral selections from WCAP, New York City.
WGNY, Schenectady, N. Y. (370 Meters)
8:45 p. m.—WGNY Orchestra, 7:30—Marine Band, from Washington; recital by Stephen E. Boiesda.
WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)
9 to 11 p. m.—Dinner music, mid-week service under the auspices of the Greater New York Federation of Churches; "Serenade for the Evening," orchestra; "Vincent Lopez" Orchestra.
WJZ, New York City (455 Meters)
7:30 to 11 p. m.—United States Marine Band, from Washington; staff recital, Milton J. Cross, tenor; Geoffrey Ludlow, violinist; Keith McLeod, pianist; Radio Frank, Wright, and Benning, popular songs; Jacques Green and his orchestra, with Clark's Hawaiians.
WJY, New York City (465 Meters)
6:30 to 10 p. m.—Copenhagen Quartet; sport talk, "The Night Air Mail," by Paul Henderson, amateur postmaster; general; Harold Stern's Orchestra.
WMCA, New York City (341 Meters)
7 to 11 p. m.—Orchestra; "The Night Air Mail," by Paul Henderson, amateur postmaster; general; Harold Stern's Orchestra.
WGBS, New York City (316 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Hebrew Orphan Asylum Band, from New York; Carroll, auto driving, 7:10—"What the World is Doing," 8:30—Calvin Coolidge, pianist; direction of Arthur Hand, 8:30—Oliver Sawyer, "Footlight and Lamp-light," 9:30—Paul Stovring, violin recital of own compositions, 8:30—Evelyn Geddes, soprano, 9:30—Piccadilly program.
WPG, Atlantic City, N. J. (299.5 Meters)
6 to 10:30 p. m.—Kickerbocker Dinner Dance, mid-week, 7:30—Director, Rinal baseball scores; Board of Education, by Arthur S. Brook, assisted by Evelyn Geddes, soprano, 9:30—Piccadilly program.
WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (448 Meters)
7 to 10 p. m.—National program from WCAP, New York City.
WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)
7 to 10 p. m.—National program from WCAP, New York City.
WEAR, Cleveland, O. (330 Meters)
7 to 11 p. m.—Talks by prominent Clevelanders on pertinent topics; program of popular music from the studio; Metcalf memorial organ recital by William H. Percy.
WJY, Detroit, Mich. (352.7 Meters)
7 to 10 p. m.—National program from WCAP, New York City.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME
CNR, Winnipeg, Man. (254.4 Meters)
9 p. m.—Studio program of vocal and instrumental selections, 10—Dance numbers.
WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (411 Meters)
7 to 9 p. m.—National program from WCAP, New York City.
WLS, Chicago, Ill. (345 Meters)
7:55 p. m.—WLS Opera Company presents the second act of the "Mikado" under personal direction of E. Warren K. Lowe.
WJW, Cincinnati, O. (422.5 Meters)
7:50 p. m.—Sextet of the United States Service Department of the United States, 10:30—Orchestra concert; organ recital by Rosemary Ellersbrock; "Swiss Echoes" the Cincinnati Zither Players; also solo by WJW favorite, Adelaide Apple, 11:30—Popular program arranged by Irene Downing and Marjory Hebestreit, assisted by Esther Marmer, violinist, and Mrs. Theodore Hahn, soprano.

WHAAS, Louisville, Ky. (299.5 Meters)
7:30 to 9 p. m.—One-hour concert by the Sylvian Trio; Fannie Ellersbrock, director and violin; Miss Myrl Christman, flute; Miss Evelyn Kaiser, piano; piano solo; Miss Louise Powell; late important news bulletin; piano solos, Miss Lorene Royer of Greenville, Ky.; baseball scores.
WDAF, Kansas City, Mo. (343.4 Meters)
6 p. m.—Piano tuning-in number; one of a series of book talks by Louis Meeker of the literary department of the Star; the Tell-Me-a-Story Lady; Plantation Players, 11:45—"The Merry Old Chief" and the Plantation Players; Johnnie Campbell's Kansas City Club Orchestra.
WJW, Des Moines, Ia. (324 Meters)
7:30 to 12 p. m.—Concert and dance.
WOAW, Omaha, Neb. (324 Meters)
7:30 to 12 p. m.—Concert and dance.
WFAA, Dallas, Tex. (447 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Carl D. Green and his orchestra, a violin choir, 8:30—Wednesday Morning Choral Club in recital of popular airs, 11—Jefferson entertainers, 12—Harry Hunt's Imperial Orchestra.

MOUNTAIN STANDARD TIME
CNR, Calgary, Alta. (440 Meters)
9 p. m.—Varied musical program.
PACIFIC STANDARD TIME
KGW, Portland, Ore. (491.5 Meters)
8 to 12 p. m.—Country program and dance music by Herman Kenin's Orchestra.
KGO, Oakland, Calif. (341 Meters)
8 p. m.—"Rollie's Wild Out," a comedy in three acts, by Clara Kummer; presented by the Pacific Northwest, under direction of Wilda Wilson, chorus; Music by the Amphion Trio, 10 p. m. to 11 p. m.—Dance music program by Henry Frank's Orchestra and soloists.
KPO, San Francisco, Calif. (423 Meters)
6:40 to 11 p. m.—Waldemar Lind and orchestra; Rudy Selger's Orchestra, program through courtesy; organ recital by Theodore J. Irwin; Johnny Buick's Cabaret.
KNX, Hollywood, Calif. (357 Meters)
8:30 to 12 p. m.—Dinner hour program; Edward Murphy, KNX Players; court program; 10—Lyman's Coconut Grove Orchestra; Campus Night, student radio of University of California, southern branch.
KFI, Los Angeles, Calif. (467 Meters)
6:30 to 12 p. m.—Christian Science lecture delivered by Paul Stark Seley, C. B., a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., under the joint auspices of the Churches of Christ, Scientist, Los Angeles, Calif., June 25, will be broadcast by station KFI, Los Angeles, 467 meters wavelength.

The lecture begins at 12:10 p. m. Pacific standard time, and will be relayed from the Philharmonic Auditorium.

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Amateur Handles Tourist Traffic
Milwaukee, Wis., June 22
FRED W. CATEL, owner of radio station 9DTR of this city and a prominent member of the American Radio Relay League, has effected a novel plan for getting a large amount of relay message traffic through his station. Working in co-operation with a local newspaper, he has arranged to take messages from motor tourists for transmission to other parts of the country. The newspaper provides message blanks and distributes them in the motor camps near Milwaukee. The messages are gathered each day and turned over to CateL, who puts them on the air for other members of the league engaged in relay traffic.

Tourists are sending ahead messages of proposed destinations, and they also dispatch friendly messages home. The early messages filed indicate home side traffic with a "greeting by radio" variety among them.

MACMILLAN DECIDES ON TUBES TO BE USED
NEWARK, N. J., June 24—Just prior to the sailing of the MacMillan expedition for the Far North, arrangements were concluded by Donald B. MacMillan, intrepid explorer of the Arctic, whereby Brightson radio tubes will be used for reception and transmission by this expedition.

At the same time arrangements for the constant communication between the polar expedition in the north and the Brightson laboratories in Newark, N. J., by radio, on wavelengths of 20, 40 and 60 meters, were arranged. There will be a powerful 50-watt transmitter located at the Brightson laboratories as well as a duplicate at the home of the chief engineer. Communication during the entire trip is expected.

Commander MacMillan expects that the use of these and even lower wavelengths will permit daylight transmission and reception from any part of the United States. Experiments on 5 meters between the Bowdoin and the Brightson laboratories will also be made. These lower wavelengths are extremely efficient in daylight work.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION CONVENTION CLOSURES
FALL RIVER, Mass., June 23 (AP)—The New England Typographical Union concluded its two-day thirteenth annual convention here, yesterday, with the election of officers and adoption of resolutions. Hartford was unanimously adopted as the convention city for 1926.

Officers were re-elected as follows: President, Paul V. Murphy of New Bedford; first vice-president, Samuel A. Burns of Providence; second vice-president, Carl C. Verrill of South Portland, Me.; third vice-president, Jesse W. Buss of Concord, N. H.; fourth vice-president, Louis F. Orli of Burlington, Vt.; secretary-treasurer, John G. McGowan of New Haven, Conn.

GRAND JURY ADVISES JUVENILE PROBATION
Recommendations for the establishment of a juvenile probation department in the Superior Court and the use of suspended sentence in the Superior Criminal Court are contained in a report given out by the Suffolk County grand jury which has just concluded its six months' service.

The juryman also criticized those who have been criticizing the courts "without the knowledge of the facts." Parents were advised to concern themselves with the moral welfare of the children, and the suggestion was made that school children should not be permitted to visit the state prison.

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FOURTH ANNUAL NEW YORK SHOW IS ANNOUNCED

Leading Concerns to Exhibit—Novel Attractions Are Being Planned

NEW YORK, June 22—With the announcement that 80 per cent of the space taken at last year's National Radio Exposition already has been engaged by exhibitors for the Fourth Annual National Radio Exposition, which is to open in New York during the week of September 6-12, 1925, a preliminary list of exhibitors, just made public, indicates that every leading factor in the radio industry will be represented this year.

The exposition which last year was opened by a wireless signal flashed across the ocean by Guglielmo Marconi, the famous radio inventor, will be inaugurated this year by the showing of telemechanics in which leading radio scientists from this country and abroad will participate. The event, it is expected, will focus the attention of the radio world on both sides of the Atlantic upon the exposition.

As showing the phenomenal development of the radio industry during the past year, it is estimated that over three miles of exhibits, covering the first three floors of Grand Central Palace, will face the radio public on the opening night.

A great Radio Pageant, which will illustrate the whole range and development of the radio art, from the day that the first signal was flashed and received over a distance of a few miles, down to the modern radio home, showing the manifold services that radio has brought to every member of the family, will be one of the new and striking features of the exposition, it is announced by Harold Bolster and J. C. Johnson, directors of the American Radio Exposition Company.

The new inventions section will be featured by a remarkable showing of power transmission by radio, given on laboratory scale, in which trains, steamships, farm machinery and motor cars will be moved and directed by radio. New and improved methods of photographic transmission by radio will also be shown.

Thousands of dollars will be offered as prizes by the exposition management and radio manufacturers for a series of amateur set building and other contests, in which radio amateurs throughout the country are expected to participate.

The entertainment program from Grand Central Palace, which will include many leading radio, stage and concert stars will be broadcast by the principal stations in New York.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE RADIOCAST

LOS ANGELES, Calif., June 24 (Special)—A Christian Science lecture, to be delivered by Paul Stark Seley, C. S. B., of Portland, Ore., a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., under the joint auspices of the Churches of Christ, Scientist, Los Angeles, Calif., June 25, will be broadcast by station KFI, Los Angeles, 467 meters wavelength.

The lecture begins at 12:10 p. m. Pacific standard time, and will be relayed from the Philharmonic Auditorium.

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SUNSET STORIES

Speckly-Back Gets a New Name

SPECKLY-BACK had lost his way. Where was his mother, and Brother Hard-shell, and Sister Tiny-legs. He could not understand how he could have lost them, for a tortoise family does not move very fast, and Speckly-back had only just poked his nose under a nice shady leaf for a few minutes, and when next he looked his family had disappeared.

Speckly-back pulled his head under his shell to think. Suddenly he was lifted up in the air and a voice said, "Oh, look! what a darling little tortoise, let us take him to Baby Brother."

Then Speckly-back was carried carefully through a large garden to a big white house. A little boy was to be Speckly-back's new master. "I'll carry him to the chicken-coop," he said, "until I know where tortoises really like to live."

Speckly-back did not know what a chicken-coop was, and hoped it would contain Mother Tortoise and his little brother and sister. But the big hen with six fluffy yellow chickens did not remind him in the least of tortoises, and he disconsolately stuck his head under his shell again.

ANOTHER JAIL TERM IN SOMERVILLE CASES

Jail sentences and stiff fines are being steadily meted out to the bootleggers caught in the recent "Brick Bottom" raid in Somerville, as the prosecution of the cases is advancing rapidly under the direction of Robert T. Bushnell, assistant district attorney of Middlesex County.

Pasquale Passatempo, one of the half hundred "Brick Bottom" defendants, was sentenced to four months in the House of Correction and fined \$400 yesterday. The jury found him guilty of selling liquor and maintaining a liquor nuisance. George E. Tarr, who keeps a pharmacy in Somerville, is now facing trial on similar charges.

SUPPLIES ARE SENT TO MACMILLAN PARTY

WISCASSET, Me., June 24 (AP)—The destroyer Putnam left port late today with supplies and equipment for the steamer Peary and the schooner Bowdoin of the MacMillan Arctic expedition, which sailed from here Saturday afternoon. They will be delivered to those vessels at Sydney, N. S. Thursday. The shipment consists mostly of additional radio equipment, considerable of which had arrived here since Saturday.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A Life of Sainte-Beuve

Sainte-Beuve, a biography, by Lewis Mumford. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$4.

PROFESSOR MOTT, who teaches English at the College of the City of New York, is known already for his full life of Renan. His new book on another great Frenchman follows the method practiced in its predecessor. There is a plethora of fact. The epoch is examined in detail. The environment, both social and personal, is presented elaborately and with care. The result is that we are able to follow the development of the man from his very birth on through his most active days and into his last years. Nothing, seemingly, is too insignificant for attention; quotation is generous; the writer tries to see in, about and all round his subject. Outwardly, the fruit of this meticulousness is an impressive tome; inwardly, a packed narrative that demands application, patience and even persistence. To be sure, the professor has made the work somewhat easier by prefixing to each chapter a summary in smaller type. Moreover, his biography is intended, not for the merely pleasant reader, but for those who are interested in late French history, and for the more careful reference of the student and investigator. In this, rather than in the making of an attractive narrative, the writer succeeds. "From his youth," he reminds us, "when he first came to Paris as a schoolboy, to his last days, Sainte-Beuve was in the midst of every intellectual movement of his time. He belonged to the staff of the *Globe*, considered by Goethe the most interesting group in Europe; he was Victor Hugo's closest friend and a mainstay of the Romantics; he was a Saint-Simonian, a revolutionist, an intimate of Lamennais, of Chateaubriand and Madame Récamier, and of countless other famous people. Then he shut himself in to write his 'Lundis' and, when he emerged, he was the center of a new circle, Prince de Metternich, Talleyrand, Gautier, Flaubert and the Goncourts. There was, indeed, not a single dis-

tinguished author of his time, from Mérimée, Lamartine, Balzac and George Sand to Baudelaire, Verlaine and Zola with whom Sainte-Beuve did not have more or less close associations. It is these surroundings, these associations, that Professor Mott has studied in exhaustive detail. Sainte-Beuve becomes thus the literary history incarnate of his day and generation. He is no critical deity to his biographer, but a very human being who emerges all the more interesting for that. At the same time,

FROM THE GERMAN BOOK EXHIBIT IN CHICAGO



Ferdinand Hodler's Portrait, "Old Man." Reproduced from the Privately Printed Notes on the Exhibition of This Year.

Among the Tzarist Exiles

Undaunted Exiles, by Eugene S. Bumgardner. Staunton, Va.: The McClure Company. \$4.

A GILDED impression of the Kremlin on the cover of this volume intimates that the "undaunted exiles" are Russians, from which we anticipate, though perhaps without justification, some account of the great company of imperialists, scattered about the four continents, patiently awaiting the hour when Tsardom shall come to its own again. But Miss Bumgardner does not attempt so ambitious a venture, contenting herself with the story of those Tzarists, comprising mainly the remnants of Denikin's and Wrangel's "White" troops, who between March, 1920, and July, 1923, found themselves stranded and destitute in Constantinople and Gallipoli.

When Denikin collapsed in March, 1920, and Wrangel eight months later, the world in general soon forgot all about them. Their political significance was past. Like defeated chessmen, they were off the board. But what was to become of their armies? Russia was closed to them. Other countries were too preoccupied with their own problems to give them shelter. Only Constantinople, for the time being a political no-

man's land, could give them soil to stand on. But it had little else to give: no clothing, no employment, no food.

However, what the world forgets, the charitably disposed frequently remember. American and French relief was quickly on the scene. Czechoslovakia took over some 1500 students, who were shipped to Prague in box cars. Belgium took some "wards." Bulgaria some students. Serbia some workers. But 50,000 remained, until July, 1923, when the Lausanne conference apportioned them all among the various countries.

Interested in Everything
In this volume, which is partly made up of reprints from her published articles, Miss Bumgardner sets forth the fruits of her labors, journalistic and humanitarian, at Constantinople during the critical months of the exile. Turning her experience with the American Relief Administration to good account, she is interested in everything and questions everybody, jotting down the results as interviews or anecdotes. Meeting a distinguished exile, she asks: "Princess, will you tell me a little of yourself and of what it has meant to be a refugee?" "Certainly, my dear," comes the gracious reply, and there follows a story of Bolshevik outrages, flight, and a precarious livelihood by making ikons and hats.

Most of the Russians approached by Miss Bumgardner, whether army officers, professors or sons of noble houses, are in a state of extreme privation, though accepting their plight with characteristic Russian patience and resignation. One former officer of the Tsar's army, asked to "tell something of the Tsar and Tsarina," Miss Bumgardner, gathers, is fully alive to the news value of titbits about the Imperial

Mott, answering the man's enemies, insists that no man could have become a great critic, or indeed, can hope to be one, if he is governed by rancor, envy, malignity, jealousy, self-seeking servility and whims. It would be well for all reviewers if they appreciated the scholarship, the large-mindedness, the justice of Sainte-Beuve, which, as Mott has maintained, far outbalanced his occasional overflows of vivacity or bile.

A good way to read the book is first to go through the accounts in small type at the beginning of each chapter; then, with a general (and a short) outline of the man's career in thought, the main text assumes a clearer and a reader significance.

"The Peasants" Concluded

The Peasants, Part IV, Summer, by Ladislav St. Raymond. New York: A. A. Knopf. \$2.50.

WITH the publication of "Summer," Raymond's epic of the seasons in Poland comes to an end. The last of the tetralogy offers few additional points for comment. Here, as in the preceding volumes, is a wealth of description, a painter's vision of the changing landscape and a playwright's interest in the characters as types and as examples of the rustic, savory speech. Here, too, the slow procession of events and the detailed preoccupation with the inanimate surroundings.

Yet at the close, Raymond's epic does manage to catch something of the original sweep. As mere plot, the tale could have been told, of course, in a single volume. In the beginning, eager for the action, the author rushed into his story with the zest of all creative beginnings. Midway, however, it seems that he must have discovered his error; at least, the middle sections reveal a relative absence of event; there is more painting, so to speak, than drama. At the end, on the other hand, released from the necessity of padding—and we may use that word, for the author has written these passages—the author recaptures his pace and is thus able to wind up in a blaze of glory.

The Fate of Yagna

This is not to say that description is absent from "Summer"; things, however, move on to their predestined end. Beyond the artistic, the careless Yagna, has passed on; behind him a group of admirers contend, each in his own way, for the woman's hand. She herself is in

the power of the one pure sentiment that has come to her checked career—a fondness for a local man of the cloth. Naturally, when this comes to the ears of his parents, Yagna is denounced as a beast of prey, as a thing unclean. Retribution follows fast. Deserted at last by those whom she will not have, not good enough for the one man who could redeem her, she is run out of the village to end her days on the charity of her brother.

There are bitter interludes illustrative of the Russian rule. Thus, the villagers supposedly are to vote on the erection and the policy of a school. Not only are they browbeaten into voting for the desires of the bureaucratic government, but it later appears that the plans for the school had been made and approved by the officials long before the villagers had the opportunity to vote.

A Good Book

In all, a "Summer" of a crude peasant and a crude land rather than the season sung by poets and yearned for by the proprietors of the beach resorts. Of the tetralogy as a whole one may repeat the tentative opinion expressed upon the appearance of the opening volume. It is a highly interesting performance, but by no means a masterpiece of the first class. It is uneven; in parts it drags and elsewhere stands still. Its chief interest, indeed, is sociological and descriptive, rather than artistic. A good book, it is not a great one. It lacks the majestic uncloudedness of Hamson's "Growth of the Soil"; it is, in a slightly derogatory sense, more "literary" than that excellent kindred work. Beyond a doubt it is too long. Grant these points, and you have none the less a work not without a strong appeal to those who are attracted to the soil and to its people. It would be interesting now, as a contrast, to read the novel of Raymond's that deals with the industrial life of his nation.

"THE STEVENSON OF BRUSH AND PEN"



"Are you not he that frights the maids of the village?" "Sweet Puck." Drawing by Arthur Rackham for "A Midsummer Night's Dream." Reproduced from the Summer issue of the Book Dial. Published by the Doubleday Page Book Shop.

by H. Feldman. New York: Harper & Bros. \$2.50.
Constructive English, by Francis Kingsley Ball. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.25.

Howell's Note Book, 1774-1777, now first published from collection of R. B. Adams, Esq. New York: Oxford University Press, American branch. \$1.20.

Beethoven: L. The Piano-forte Sonata, by A. Forbes Milne. New York: Oxford University Press, American branch. 50 cents.

The Keyboard Suites of J. S. Bach, by J. A. Fuller-Maitland. New York: Oxford University Press, American branch. 50 cents.

Debussy and Ravel, by F. H. Sherer. New York: Oxford University Press, American branch. 50 cents.

Thomas D'Arcy McGee, by Alexander Brady. Toronto: The Macmillan Company.

French Short Stories, selected by T. B. Rudmose-Brown. New York: Oxford University Press, American branch. \$1.20.

Wellesley Verses, 1875-1885, edited by Martha Hale Shackford. New York: Oxford University Press, American branch. \$2.

This Old Man, by Gertrude Bone. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.50.

The Food Supply of New England, edited by Arthur W. Gilbert. New York: The Macmillan Company.

Playwrights of the New American Theater, by Thomas H. Dickinson. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.50.

A Political and Social History of the United States, 1492-1892, by Horace H. Vett. New York: The Macmillan Company.

A Political and Social History of the United States, 1892-1925, by Horace H. Vett. New York: The Macmillan Company.

How Down, by Sir Bertram Hayes. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.50.

The Carillon of Scarpa, by Flora Kitchman. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.50.

Roselle, by Charles Major. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.

Man's Life on Earth, by Samuel Christian Schmucker. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.25.

Georgian Stories, by G. P. Putnam's Sons. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.50.

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THIS MARK ON GOOD BOOKS

White Mountain Hikers

Trails and Summits of the White Mountains, by Walter Collins O'Kane. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$2.50.

A MOUNTAIN, writes Mr. Walter Collins O'Kane, mountain climber, camper, and author of articles on tramping and camping, "is more than a large chunk of the earth hoisted up in the air. It is a vast, personal, intimate, remote, inspiring institution. That is true of every mountain, large or small. It is a personality, often rugged and austere, sometimes smiling and pleasant, tremendously solid in its foundations, clothed in garments of vibrant life, vocal alike with the song of birds in its foothills and the shriek of storm on its summit, steadfast as a rock in its unchanging frame and substance, fickle as a child in the winds that play over its brow."

All these characteristics are no doubt felt, though with varying degrees of recognition, by the host of lowlanders who betake themselves to the mountains for rest and recreation; and for this public of mountain climbers has been written Mr. O'Kane's "Trails and Summits of the White Mountains," conveniently printed between flexible covers, and in a shape suitable for the mountaineer's pocket or knapsack.

For the mountaineer whose experience is yet to be acquired there are preliminary chapters—"Why Climb?" "What Do We Need?" "How Do We Go?"—that provide excellent preparation, and much information also

that may well prove useful to those with some mountaineering experience already. To complete a useful book there are maps, photographs, and an index.

One would wish everybody who goes into the mountains or woods to read and impress indelibly upon his memory Mr. O'Kane's paragraph on the building of fires: "The kind of lunch that is eaten at noon," he says, "is usually determined by various and diverse circumstances. If you have reached a part of the trail where there is fuel and where you can build a little cooking-fire with absolute and unquestioned safety, you can make a noontime meal more enjoyable for most people if you will prepare hot cocoa or tea, or perhaps, in addition, hot soup. But you should not think of building a fire unless you have a place available where there is no possible chance for the flames to spread. There must be no risk on that point. A forest fire is easily started and is a terrible and devastating thing. A fire should never be built near a stump or log, nor on ground that has in it the least vegetable matter, such as the roots of grass or trees. These places sometimes hold fire for days. They are forbidden in the rules of the careful, responsible camper. Rocks that stand out of water in a stream usually offer the safest place. In any event a fire for lunch should be small. There is no reason why it should be larger than your hat. When you leave it, every last spark and coal should be thoroughly and completely extinguished with water." One may believe that a man who knows the mountains wrote that paragraph with all the power of emphasis that he could bring to bear on it.

Primarily the book is intended for beginning rather than veteran mountaineers; nor does it attempt to describe all the trails in the White Mountains, which one book could hardly hope to do. But it offers material for a program that may well keep the mountaineer busy and happy for a good many summers.

Sir James M. Barrie, Walter de la Mare, Thomas Hardy, Gilbert K. Chesterton, and other famous authors and poets have contributed to "The Flying Carpet," an annual for children which will be published in the fall by Charles Scribner's Sons. This book is edited by Lady Cynthia Asquith, daughter-in-law of the Earl of Oxford and Asquith and daughter of Lord Wemyss, and author of that little volume born of her experience with her own children, "The Child at Home."

John Farrar, since 1920 editor of The Bookman, has been appointed editor of George H. Doran Company. He will continue as editor of The Bookman.

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Three Books Worthy of the Weather

New Writings by William Faulkner, collected by P. P. Howe (Marine Books, Inc.; Dial, \$2.50).
The Common Reader, by Virginia Woolf (Fent. \$6.; Harcourt Brace, \$2).
The Negro and His Songs, by Howard W. Odum and Guy B. Johnson (University of North Carolina, \$3).

A Philosophy of Education

An Essay Towards the Philosophy of Education, by Miss Mason. London: Kegan Paul. 10s. 6d. net.

THE last contribution of Miss Mason, the founder in England in 1887 of the Parents' National Educational Union, to the subject to which her life had been devoted, has just been published by her executors. Some will doubtless carp at the title of a "philosophy" of education. Some will say, and with justice, that there is much repetition. The book has been printed without thorough revision and compression; no doubt the executors were guided more by respect and esteem than by hard-headed business considerations.

Some of the pundits will say, as they have said in the past, that Miss Mason's ideal is practicable only for children of the well-to-do. They will be overlooking the fact, more than once repeated by her, that though her ideas were in the first instance conceived for home education in better class families, they were afterwards applied most successfully for several years in the elementary school of a mining village in one of England's most backward counties. Since the foundation of the P. N. E. U. in 1887, her methods have been increasingly adopted until today they are practiced in more than 300 elementary schools, as well as in many homes and private schools.

Our errors in education, says Miss Mason, turn upon the conception we form of thought. "The theory which has filtered through to most teachers implies the out-of-date notion of the development of faculties, a notion which itself rests on the axiom that thought is no more than a function of the brain. This latter in its turn is the cause of the scanty curricula provided in most of our

schools and of the fatal standpoint that it does not matter what a child learns, but only how he learns it. What we want is a philosophy of education which, admitting that thought alone appeals to mind, that thought begets thought, shall relate to their proper subsidiary places all those sensory and muscular activities which are supposed to afford intellectual as well as physical training. . . . The chief function of education is an establishment of such ways of thinking in children as shall issue in good and youthful living, clear thinking, aesthetic enjoyment, and above all in the religious life."

Miss Mason says in effect: Build on the innate desire of the child for knowledge. Do away with maps and prizes, which arouse only wrong desires such as avarice and vanity. Have no fear that the literary language of good books will be a stumbling-block: "a delight in literary form would appear to be native to children until their present system of education educates them out of it." Allow only a single reading. Going over the same ground again and again is as effective a method of producing lethargy as are long-winded explanations. As a single reading becomes the tradition, attention will increase, subject matter will be better remembered and at the same time the question of discipline will solve itself.

The system assures attention, interest, concentration without effort on the part of teacher or taught, and children thus educated have responded in a surprising way, developing capacity, character, initiative, and a sense of responsibility. Outstanding have been the results as regards the results so obtained, and pupils at schools adopting the system fully showed a perceptible increase in capacity within a very short time.



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THE HOME FORUM

Why Poetry Holds Its Field

CERTAIN aesthetic generalizations are repeated so often that they come to be accepted without question, even by those who have never investigated the grounds on which they rest. One such is that descriptive poetry is one of the poorest kinds of poetry.

Just what is the objection to descriptive poetry, and why has it for so long been assigned so low an estate? The classic discussion of the question—the one, perhaps, that first introduced it into criticism—is to be found in Lessing's remarkable little book, "Laocoon: or, On the Limits of Painting and Poetry" (1766); and one may find there, and in Professor Irving Babbitt's "The New Laocoon," an exhaustive treatment of the subject with many admirable illustrations. The two books form a stimulating introduction to the theory of art, but they must be read slowly and thoughtfully and, at times, even skeptically. Their central idea, however, is simple and easily comprehended. It is that each of the arts can accomplish certain results and achieve certain effects better than can any of the others, and that for one art to intrude upon the special province of another is for it to court failure. Lessing's contention is that the plastic arts, such as sculpture and painting, are static or passive—able to represent objects at rest; while the rhythmic or time arts, such as music and poetry, are dynamic or active, and therefore able to represent motion. The perfect description, he intimates, is a painting, because it can offer to the eye an object or a scene all at once, with its parts and their arrangement clear at a glance. Poetry cannot successfully compete with painting in presenting objects or scenes, because its medium being words, it can present details only one after another, with the result that the total effect depends, not upon an immediate impression, as in a painting, but upon our memory, which is likely to be untrustworthy.

Most readers now feel that the page-long descriptions of an author like Scott are failures as word-pictures, though they may have their own interest, antiquarian, historical, or other; and, as a consequence, most readers skip them. The technique of the novelist nowadays makes use of impression or suggestion, rather than of stated description. When it is necessary to describe persons or places at length, the modern story-teller adopts the method of Homer. He combines description and narration.

"When Homer wishes to show us how Agamemnon was clad," says Lessing, "he makes the king don his attire, place by place, in our presence; his soft tunic, his large cloak, his beautiful sandals, and his sword. Then he is ready, and seizes his scepter. We see the garments whilst the poet depicts the act of dressing. Another would have described them in detail, down to the smallest fringe, and we should have seen nothing of the action."

Again, when Homer uses a hundred lines in describing the shield of

Achilles, he avoids telling us how it looked when finished, but, on the contrary, recounts how Hephaestus made it, part by part, and adorned it with pictures after picture. And, finally, when the great poet wishes the reader to gain some notion of the beauty of Helen, he makes no attempt to describe her, but tells of the effect of her appearance upon the elders as they sat at the Skaian gate: "Now when they saw Helen coming to the tower they softly spoke winged words one to the other: 'Small blame is it that Trojans and well-armed Achaeans should for such a woman long time endure hardships; marvelously is she like the goddesses to look upon.'"

Otherwise, he is content to call her "Helen of the beautiful hair," just as he speaks of "gray-eyed Athena," and as Virgil, imitating his method, speaks of Dido merely as "the beautiful."

Painting, poetry and music may be graphically represented as intersecting circles. Each includes some territory in common with the others, and yet each has some territory peculiarly its own. When poetry tries to do what either painting or music do better, it is threatened with decadence. If it degenerates into mere sound, it may please us for awhile by its jangle, but not for long. The resources of music in the realm of tone are so much richer than poetry cannot compete. If it tries to do so, it becomes what Stoddard called "sublimated Mother Goose," tiring in its monotony. If, on the other hand, it emulates the successes of painting in vividly presenting scenes or objects, it will as surely fail, because word-painting cannot, in this field, compete with the painting in pigments.

It has of late been a popular academic discussion whether the field of poetry is not being so successfully usurped by painting and music that in time it will have no field of its own. But it is the kind of discussion that can exist at all only on theoretical grounds. A single example is sufficient to show its futility. There are many things even in the limited field of presentation that poetry alone can do. Here is an example—an isolated line that popped into my head for no reason whatever, but that will serve as well as another to show how even in description poetry can transcend both painting and music:

As the many-wintered crow that leads the clanging rookery home.

It is only one of a multitude of poetic lines that accomplish something that neither painting nor music can even attempt. What painter could give that picture, which is doubtless, he could hardly suggest the noise. A modern musical composer might conceivably suggest the noise of the clucking, but could do nothing with the many-wintered crow.

Not even the Imagists, who have been accused of ignoring the boundaries between poetry and painting, are really descriptive poets, in the sense of trying to do what painters can do better—far from it. As a brief reading of the poems of "H. D." will show, here are some lines, taken at random from Miss Lowell's "Purple Grackles":

The grackles have come.
The smoothness of the morning is
puckered with their incessant
chatter.

A sociable lot, these purple grackles,
Thousands of them strung across a
long run of wind-whipped
thousands of them beating the air
ways with quick wing-jerks,
Spinning down the currents of the
South.

There is much here that the painter could convey, but even more that he could not. We may say that such Imagism lies nearer the painting boundary, but it is still well within the poetical field. Or let us take some lines in an older manner from R. W. Dixon, who was often an Imagist without knowing it:

The feathers of the willow
Are half of them grown yellow
Above the swelling stream;
And ragged are the bushes,
And rusty now the rushes,
And wild the clouded gleam.

This is a complete poem, entitled simply "Song"; but the title is significant. It conveys an autumnal scene, without comment, choosing the details that a painter might choose, and is as "hard and clear" as an Imagist could wish; but it is still in its effect a song rather than a picture. And yet it is such a song as no musician could write. He could give the autumnal mood, no doubt; but he could not, in appropriate music; but he could not, unaided, give us the willow, the thistle, the linnet, or the robin.

R. M. G.

The Travelers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Alone, home from stranger lands,
Comes sweetly in to cheer my days,
She tells of Italy and France,
With all their old and foreign ways.

She says the ship was full of friends;
London a bore, but Paris gay;
That she bought quantities of clothes,
Yes, she did hate to come away!

I stay at home and tend my task,
But through the day my soul I send
On journeys over singing seas
Where mountains round deep valleys bend.

I know the hidden midland ways
Of perilous cities, mule and zone,
Alia calls me back from Babylon.
She brings me back from Babylon.

Catherine Shoemaker.

One year from now we should be celebrating the seventh centenary of the oldest English song for which the music is definitely known. The familiar and well loved words run thus in translation:

Summer is a-come in;
And sing cuckoo.
And bloweth mead,
And springeth wood anew.
Sing cuckoo!
Ewe bleateth after lamb,
Lowth after calf the cow,
Bullock starteth,
Buck he verteth,
Merrily sing, cuckoo!

Cuckoo! Cuckoo!
Well singest thou, cuckoo!
Nor cease thou never, now.

This little song, possibly composed in 1236 by John of Fornsete, was discovered not many years ago in Reading Abbey, and has long been on exhibition in the manuscript room of the British Museum. It is a "round" or "rota" arranged for six voices—four tenors and two basses—although we are told the Latin directions for singing that it may be performed by three voices or even two. The manuscript, which contains words and music together,



The Farmyard. From an Etching by John Atkinson

The High Woods of Trinidad

So prodigal in the tropics is the growth of all things green that if the good folk of Port of Spain were to march out of their town on a certain day and not come back again until five years had passed they would find the place lost in jungle, the familiar streets blocked with undergrowth, the tram-lines faint streaks in the moss, and the church hidden beneath creepers.

A drift of luxuriant green, some fathoms deep, covers the whole island, sloping up the valleys, making level the ravines, and bridging over each smaller river so that it creeps through the shadows like a snake. This wealth of green pours down from the hills into the town, "a waterfall of leaf and glowing flower." It penetrates everywhere, through the outskirts, like a lava stream. It trickles into the very streets. It is hard to keep it at bay. Let a road be closed and in a while it becomes a meadow of weeds. Let a garden be deserted and it at once relapses into the savagery of a tangled wood. There are no bare places in the tropics.

The country around Port of Spain is eminently beautiful, a wonder of valley and peak, of purple shadows, of soft gullies full of blue haze, of splashes of brilliant color. Looked down upon from a height it is the country of an epic, the land of the primeval romance, majestic, solemn, unconfined. Here is an unclimbed crag covered with trees to its summit, not with leafy pines or starling larches, but with the pampered trees of a summer wood. On its height should be one of those precipitous, many-turreted castles that a Gustave Doré loved to draw. Here is a valley, like the home of a violet in the shade, where the road leads through a thicket of bamboo, where the path is strewn with flowers as if a procession of giants had just passed by, where the stream by the wayside is so domed with foliage that the noise of its water on the pebbles seems to come from underground.

There is many a mountain pass in Trinidad. Of the view from the summit of one of these Kingley has written in this wise: "We were aware, between the tree-tops, of a green misty gulf beneath our very feet, which seemed at the first glance boundless, but which gradually resolved itself into a mile of forest, rushing down into the sea. The hues of the distant woodlands, twenty miles away, seen through a veil of ultramarine, mingled with the pale greens and blues of the water, and they again with the pale sky, till the eye could hardly discern where land and sea parted from each other." By the sea is often a windy beach along whose sands a line of lanky cocoanut trees will stretch away for miles. They wave their arms in the breeze as if signaling to someone at sea.

There are still in Trinidad wide tracks of uncultivated land where flourishes "the forest primeval." This is the country as it met the eyes of the first adventurers, the pathless jungle which so fascinated Charles Kingley as he writes reverently of his first visit to the High Woods (as these forests are called) "I have seen them at last!" It was near Sangre Grande, under the kindly guidance of Mr. Lickfold.

Confidence

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
I am not afraid of my shortcomings
Many and grave, as they are;
There is no law supporting them;
They cannot forever hold sway;
One fine, true thing that I do in the
livelong day
Is greater than the sum of all of
them.

Ara Mary Fall.

The Oldest English Song

is the earliest thing of its sort by many years. It contains seven staves, most of which have six lines, but one has seven and another five. Measures are not indicated and there are no rests. For all this, it is not difficult to see that the song must have been in triple time and one can easily make out the tune, which is of a swift, breathless and rollicking nature. The music is obviously quite different from that which was sung in the cathedrals of the thirteenth century, and would seem to have had a secular origin, as it certainly had a secular use. Latin words have been added to the manuscript in red ink

for use in the cloister, but the original song came from the people.

One need not be in any way an antiquarian to thrill with delight as he bends over this precious bit of parchment and decipheres the words which have bound these seven hundred years together in praise of early summer and its harbinger. One need not even be much of a musician to hear the raving tenors sing the lines and the basses booming in with their burden of "pes." Just as they did seven centuries ago in Northumbria. A thoroughly English song this is—vigorous, manly, made and sung by great lovers of the open air.

On Upward Wing

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WITH each succeeding spring a thrill of joy comes to the lover of nature with the arrival of the returning birds. How jubilant and joyous they are; and how each one carols his glad tidings that the season of renewal is here, that the bleak, dreary days of winter are past, and that bright skies and flowers are now imminent! Like everything lovely or beautiful, the birds fill their own special place in the blessing of mankind. Just as one learns many and valued lessons from the trees and flowers, the mountains and rivers, so may one reach out and upward in thought to apprehend more of God's goodness and love from the upward-soaring birds.

In the first chapter of Genesis mention is made of the fowls that "flew above the earth in the open firmament of heaven." What a lesson there is in the thought of flying "above the earth"! How helpful it is for all who seem to be in the midst of toil, worry, vexation to rise on mental pinions above the harsh, so-called barren vision of materiality, that they may behold instead the freedom and grandeur of rarefied thought!

Jesus' words are a reminder of the trustfulness of the birds. He said: "Behold the fowls of the air: for they sow not, neither do they reap, nor gather into barns; yet your heavenly Father feedeth them. Are ye not much better than they?" His words serve as a pointed reminder that even as God cares for all the lesser creatures of the earth, providing them food, shelter, and raiment, He may be trusted to provide abundantly for men, who have dominion over all the other creatures. Christian Science teaches the highest sense of God as Love, as Life, as the only power; and its teaching is based entirely upon the Bible, including the teaching of Jesus and the apostles.

In the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pp. 511, 512), its author, Mary Baker Eddy, writes: "The fowls, which fly above the earth in the open firmament of heaven, correspond to aspirations soaring beyond and above corporeality to the understanding of the incorporeal and divine Principle, Love." Since everything good or beautiful comes from God, as a manifestation of His goodness and love, we may recognize God as the source of every aspiring

thought of which we are conscious. The thought of cheer which the robin suggests, the message of joyousness and hope we receive from the bluebird, the clear bugle call of alertness which comes from the redbird, or the glad exultation of the oriole, all of these may serve to lift us above our difficulties and trials, and remind us that indeed "the earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof." They may be to us messages from our loving Father, and give us assurance of His ever-presence and power.

Continuing the quotation from the Christian Science textbook, we read (p. 512): "Spirit is symbolized by strength, presence, and power, and also by holy thoughts, winged with Love. These angels of His presence, which have the holiest charge, abound in the spiritual atmosphere of Mind, and consequently reproduce their own characteristics." When, therefore, we are conscious of an aspiring thought, we should recognize it as a divine message. We need not fear to make use of these messages, or to follow their behests; for we shall find, even as did the ancient patriarch, that a blessing does indeed come to that one who entertains such angels.

A dictionary definition of the word "aspire" is, "To seek to attain to something high, or great; to rise, ascend, tower, or soar." One realizes what growth and progress are possible to him who seeks ever to attain to something higher than his previous experience. What freedom of thought and action is possible, and how thoughts of aspiration help one to break the shackles of limitation in any direction of thought!

There was no steam engine or train until someone's thought rose in a certain direction. There was no automobile or airplane until some aspiring one overcame certain beliefs of limitation in traveling. The telephone and the radio, too,—in fact, all inventions which benefit the world,—are but the outgrowth of some thought of aspiration heeded, entertained, and followed.

Then may we all aspire to know more of God, good, and to demonstrate that knowledge more perfectly, and so break down whatever would limit us in right understanding or achievement. In "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy says (p. 183), "Whatever is possible to God, is possible to man as God's reflection."

Pasturage

Like a flock of small white sheep
The little clouds are going.
Across the ridge of the mountain top
The shepherd wind is blowing.
The shepherd wind drives on apace,
Info the sheltering arms of space.
—Elizabeth C. Purdy, in "Year Book of Poems."

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Horses of the Conquistadores

The horses were strong!
The horses were eager!
Their necks finely-arched; and shining
Their flanks; and musical their hoof-beats.
The horses were strong!
The horses were steady!

No, not the warriors only,
With plumes and cuirasses and fire-brands and banners,
Conquered the primitive forests and the Andes:
The horses of Andalusia, whose sinews
Had sparks of the flying race of the Arabs.

Stamped their glorious hoof-prints
Upon the dry lava-fields,
Upon the wet marsh-lands,
Upon shores of loud rivers
Upon silent no-man's-lands.

The horses were strong!
The horses were eager!
A horse was the first among the parched thickets
When Balboa's followers awoke sleeping solitudes,
Who gave on a sudden the warning
Of the Pacific Ocean ahead.

Because the breeze wafted to his nostrils
A salt whiff of the sea,
And the horse of Quesada that on the summit
Paused, seeing in depths of the valley
The brandishing whip of the torrent
Like an angry savage's gesture,
Saluted first with his whinny
The interminable savannah:

Then descended with easy trot
The stony stairs of the Andes.
As if by a thousand steps
Creeping under the musical beat of the hoofs.
The horses were strong!
The horses were eager!

And he of the mighty girth,
Rearing as if to add to his stature,
Upon whom Hernando Cortez,
The knight of the glittering stirrups,
Measured leagues and weeks among
Rocks and woods—
Worthier he of laurels
Than coils galloping in the triumphal songs
Which Pindar celebrated the Olympics
Among flying chariots and rushing winds.

An epic should be made of hero
The horse,
Who, as a wingless hippogriff,
Or as a river flung out from the Andes—
All of them come, weary, bedraggled,
From lands never seen
And from other, accessible lands;
And suddenly startled by a horn
Puffed out with hurricanes—
Give nervously such a deep neighing
That it promises to endure forever:
And then, on the boundless pampas
View the solemn distances,
Feel the lure of far-off horizons,
Climb again the ages,
Crowd together, pawing and sniffing
And are off head-long!

Behind them a cloud
The cloud of glory rising in the air!
The horses were strong!
The horses were eager!

—José Santos Chocano, in Poetry,
Translated by Muna Lee.

A GOOD artist can generally be trusted to make a picture of some sort out of the most unpromising material; and an example of this is to be found in the "Farmyard Scene" by John Atkinson. The back of the farm-house and the farm buildings themselves, in this instance, have none of the picturesque so often found in such objects, yet by a judicious arrangement of viewpoint and a few deft touches of composition the artist has made them play quite a harmonious part in a good composition. They have to frame a picture which leads up naturally and inevitably to a pleasant glimpse of a far horizon, which is it would appear, the central point and aim of the picture.

The foreground is pleasantly occupied by living objects, the pigs, the little group of chickens, and the farm woman on her way to or from market.

Pansy
Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Pansy—all purples of the sea,
Clouds on the sky, sun at a dawn,
Into the velvet argosy
Of your one bloom is drawn.

Pansy—all fragrance of fresh soil,
Of steaming April, June, and field,
Even the woods' wild trickeries
Float on the sweet breath you yield.

Martha Webster Merrishew.

City of a Thousand Villages

For beauty and variety of scenery the journey from the coast to the capital is unsurpassed in Africa, and it is equaled by few journeys of similar length anywhere in the world, for between dawn and dusk of a single day (in our case between dusk and dawn) you pass from the tropics to the temperate zone, from a region of bananas, palms, and mangos to a land of apples, strawberries, and evergreens.

The first stage, as far as Andover, is southward, along a narrow, park-like spit of land between a series of lagoons and the sea. On this coast of the island the contest between the salt water and the ocean and the fresh water of the rivers has resulted in the formation of a chain of lagoons, which, were they not needed by channels, would form a continuous waterway as a telling the coast for nearly three hundred miles. In many places these lagoons look like a river hugging the shore, from which they are sometimes separated by only a few yards of sand, though occasionally they spread out into lakes of considerable size. So close to the ocean runs the railway that it seemed at times as though the train must be swept from the track by the tremendous rollers which come booming in from the Indian Ocean to break on the beach beside the rails in a smother of spume and spray.

But at Andover, the railway, as though wishing to terminate its acquaintance with the sea, turns abruptly inland, to lose itself in the dense forest which clothes the eastern mountain-slopes. This forest

MOST ACTIVE STOCKS ARE SPECIALTIES

Public Utility Issues Are Now in Good Early Demand

NEW YORK, June 24 (AP)—Stock prices continued to drift within narrow limits at the opening of today's market. Bullish demonstrations were conducted on a small scale, but the market was generally quiet.

American Smelting also registered an initial gain of 1 point. Ralls were being made by most of the good showing may earnings statements to make their appearance.

Specialty movements characterized the early trading with the general market was quickly bid up on rumors of a merger of that company with the Electric Power & Light Corporation and the Consolidated Gas Company.

Foreign exchanges opened irregular. Danish Kroner attaining a new high at 19.47 cents. Demand sterling held steady around \$4.85, and French francs yielded slightly to 4.65 cents.

Pools Extend Operations The forenoon operations indicated that the pools were extending their activities to new quarters, with chemical and sulphur shares.

Motor shares also displayed more activity. At the same time, the public utility issues were being sold at a profit.

Rumors linking the Wahash Railroad with the New Loree system were being sold at a profit. The Wahash Railroad, before noon, Oils recovered from the slump.

The effect of a rise in oil money to 4 1/2 per cent was restricted to only a few leaders, notably the public utility shares, which were being sold at a profit.

Bond trading early today was a matter of conflicting individual views, with the market falling to follow a definite trend.

The dividend yield of "United States Treasury 4 1/2" enabled them to record high prices at the opening of the market.

Oil prices kept pace with the recovery in the petroleum shares, both American and foreign.

Automotive Industries say: Automotive production and sales continue at a high level for this time of year.

Several of the factories are still producing at capacity, in response to the plants have closed down this month for the taking of new models and to prepare in the early summer.

Building in Massachusetts: Springfield has notified the commission of corporations that it will issue \$1,000,000 additional first preferred stock.

GERMANY'S FOREIGN TRADE: Berlin, June 25 (AP)—Germany's imports for May, 1935, were valued at \$1,044,000,000, compared with \$1,000,000,000 in April and exports of \$72,000,000.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE: Baldwin Locomotive Works has booked \$1,000,000 order for the Texas Company.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL BOND ISSUE: NEW YORK, June 24 (AP)—The Illinois Central refunding \$5,000,000 in bonds was \$2,500,000.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1935

(Quotations to 1:30 P. M.)

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
100 Adv. Ru. pr.	100.00	99.75	100.00	99.75
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1935

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1935

(Quotations to 1:30 P. M.)

INDUSTRIALS			
	High	Low	1:30
700 Allied Pkgs Inc	54	54	54
300 Am Gas & E	54	54	54
850 Am G & E pr.	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4
300 Am Frac.	167	166 1/2	167
300 Am Frac. pr.	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2
300 Am Raydon Prod.	48	47 1/2	48
300 Am Supr Oil	46	46	47 1/2
300 Arizona Power	36 1/4	36 1/4	36 1/4
300 Armour Co H cts	14	13 1/2	13 1/2
300 Am Gas Co	32	32	32
300 Atlas Prtld Cn	46 1/4	46 1/4	46 1/4
300 Dry G	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
900 Centrifugal Pipe	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
300 Chapin Sacks Inc	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
300 Chicago & S	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
300 Chicago & S	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
300 Chic Nipple B T	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
300 Cleveland Corp	117	117	117
300 Commonwealth P C	163	163	163
300 Com'l with Pow war	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
300 Cons G&E Bait	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
300 Cons G&E Bait	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
300 Cons Bait pr.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
300 Corp Inc	39	39	39
300 Cuba	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
300 Cub Tobacco	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
300 Curtiss Aero p cts	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
300 DeForest p cts	75	75	75
300 Doehler Die Cast	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
300 DuPont	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
300 Durant Motors	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
300 E B&S, N	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
300 Electric	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
300 Eureka Vacuum Cl	50	50	50
300 Ford Motor	50	50	50
300 Ford Kiessmann	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
300 General Shubert	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
300 General Shubert	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
300 General Corp	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
300 Outdoor A	152	149	152
300 Out cts	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
300 P G & E	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
300 P G & E pr.	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
300 Mett-Saffarz, N	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

PENNSYLVANIA
Pittsburgh
(Continued)
THE CABLES
Ensemble Suits, Wrens, Summer Dresses

Pittsburgh—Dormont

Victor Red Seal Records	Reduced
11.25 Records 65c	\$1.50 Records 80c
11.75 Records 90c	\$2.00 Records \$1.10

McCormack, Kroliser, Galli-Curci, Caruso,
Melba and other famous artists are included.

GEO. S. HARDS CO.
POTOMAC AND GLENMORE

**DORMONT AND MT. LEBANON
HOMES**

Insurance—Mortgages

CHAS. E. BAKER

278 W. Liberty Ave., Dormont, Lehigh 2808

Sewickley

The Highway Shop



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Hat
 Scarf
 Sweeten
 Stockings
 Dress
 Goods

NEW BAGS—Doll Bags, New and Unusual

Increased Hand Bags at a Special Price. NEW
BRASS SHIP NOVELTIES—SHIP-BOOK Ends,
Door Stops, Knockers, Inkwells.

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WM. F. STEINHAUER
Insurance Agency
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Electrical Appliances, Cleaners, etc.
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Wilkinsburg

CALDWELL & GRAHAM

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Chinaware

WALMER
HARDWARE
&
CUTLERY

Hardware
Chinaware
Houseware
Glassware

Chas. W. Walmer Hardware Co.

MEN'S WEAR
From Head to Foot

HECK BROS.

712 WOOD STREET

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ROTH'S BAKE SHOP
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Street—Union News, D. L. & W. R. R. Sta.
Augusta—M. Schlicht,
East Union News, D. L. & W. Station,
West Union News, Rock, 575 Main St.; Harry
Kaplan, 424 Park Ave.; Joan Lee, 705 Main;
St. Martin, 405 Centre Street; M. Talmann, 24
North Munn Ave.; S. Schloff, 601 East
Union.

New. Appure Station: Union News, Brick
 Church Station: Union News, East Orange
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 Hackensack—Jean Lee, 705 Main St.
 Jersey City—Union News, 100 W. R. Ter-
 meyer City—Central Railroad of New Jersey,
 Ferry House; Waiting Room, Jackson, Ave.
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 meyer R. Station; Main Waiting Room, Tuba-
 cco Station.
 Newark—Kearny & Arlington, M. A. Green-
 berg, 390 Newark Ave.
 Newark—
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 Ave.; Union News, D. L. & W. Station.
 Newark—
 Newark—Phillip Rosenthal, 245 Park St. U.
 N. M. Union News, R. Lockawanna Station.
 Newark—
 Newark—W. R. P. Finner, 43 Park Place.
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 sylvania Station.
 Newark—Tubes, Park Place; Union News, Erie Sta-
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 Newark—
 Newark—Michael Cerone, Highland Ave. Sta-
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 Newark—185 Main St.; Union News, D. L. & W.
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 Newark—Rockaway News, Main St.
 Newark—Orange—Union News, D. L. & W. Sta-
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Harrison—George H. Sible, 327 Market St.
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 P. O. Pitt News Co., 11th St. and Liberty
 St.
 Washington—R. V. Fairbank, Front and Locust
 Sts.
 Washington—George Washington Hotel News
 Stand, 13 N. Washington News Stand, 43 N.
 Washington.
 Williamsburg—Van Nostrand News Stand,
 Van Nostrand News Stand, corner of
 Public Square, Public Square, corner of West Main
 St. and
 York—Serious's News Stand, Schmidt's News

EDITORIALS

Since the Belgian national elections on April 5, five party leaders have tried to form a government, supported by a majority in Parliament, but the task seems as hopeless, in view of the distribution of party strength and the persistence of strict party adherence, as that of squaring the circle, or trisecting an angle. Being divided into three factions, the national Legislature cannot agree except on what it does not want. Any two parties can get together to vote the third one out, but not on taking its place. What the Belgian leaders fail to appreciate is that compromise is the essence of the parliamentary system, and that, as the English party leaders remarked when Ramsay MacDonald became Premier, "Government must be carried on by somebody."

And yet the situation is not without precedents in several countries. After the British elections in the fall of 1923, Parliament in Britain was similarly divided into three parties, neither one of which had a majority; but since the Labor Party had been recognized as the Opposition before the election, and since it gained the greatest advance in the contest, it was selected by the King to form the next Government. The Liberals gave it sufficient support to carry on until the next election, when the Conservatives won a clear majority. In Sweden the situation was the same after the national elections last fall. The Socialists had been in opposition, and they won the greatest number of new seats, which was accepted as the true verdict of the popular judgment. Here again the Liberals have given the Socialists sufficient aid to put into effect its army reorganization program, which it was clear enough the country wanted.

In Belgium the Socialists have almost exactly the same proportionate strength as their comrades in Sweden, or about 40 per cent of the total electorate. In the previous election they polled about 34 per cent. In the Chamber they won eleven new seats, while the Clerical Party lost two, so they now have seventy-nine deputies to seventy-eight for the Roman Catholic Party, but though the Liberals dropped from thirty-three to twenty-two members, they still hold the balance of power.

The logic of the Socialist Government did impress King Albert, and he first summoned the Labor leader, Emile Vandervelde, to head the new Cabinet, but the Clericals and the Liberals at once voted him down. Next two Roman Catholic leaders, Baron Charles de Broqueville, Minister of War during the exile at Le Havre, and M. van de Vyvere, attempted to patch up the old coalition between Clericals and Liberals, only to fail. The same fate overtook the Liberal leader, Burgomaster Max of Brussels; and after him the leader of the "Christian Democratic" faction of the Roman Catholic Party, Viscount Pouillet, sought to combine the Socialists and the organized labor elements in the Clerical Party, but the Roman Catholic Church leaders again imposed their veto, fearing the anticlerical contagion of the non-religious labor unions.

The only solution now in sight is dissolution of the new Parliament and fresh elections, but the proportional system in force precludes any popular "landslides," either one way or the other. The Socialists need only eleven more seats to form a majority, however, and it is possible that the Christian Democratic voters, whose program is quite similar to theirs, may take a more unprejudiced view of the situation than their present parliamentary and church leaders and support M. Vandervelde. The task of government must be carried on, and it clearly is the Socialists' turn.

Evidently convinced by articles published in the Dearborn Independent, that professed to show the great profits made by American banks, Henry Ford has decided that he will add to his multifarious interests a banking enterprise, in which he will be associated with a number of representatives of great motor vehicle manufacturing companies, as well as eminent financiers and capitalists of Detroit and New York City. While the new bank starts with a comparatively small capital, the business connections and resources of its directors insure its taking a prominent place in the banking world, and it is anticipated that it will become an important factor in financing operations in the various industries associated with the production of motorcars, trucks and their accessories.

Readers of Mr. Ford's Independent, who recall his severe criticisms of American bankers following the great business depression of 1920, will watch with some interest the developments of the institution in which he will be the dominant figure, and will be curious to learn whether as a banker he will try to put into effect some of the theories concerning the management of the depositor's funds, which, as expressed in his paper, seemed widely at variance with accepted banking practices. That he needs a bank to round out his chain of manufacturing and transportation activities is manifest, and the popular confidence in his business abilities will doubtless bring a great volume of deposits, for which he, as a trustee, will have to find profitable investment. He has complained in the past that the banks have been charging interest rates that were too high. When confronted with the problem of earning sufficient profits to pay interest on deposits and invested capital, will he seek to secure an immense volume of business by competitive methods, including the making of loans at slightly lower rates than those of rival banks? Are there possibilities in the direction of standardizing the business of borrowing and lending, or in the greater efficiency of bank management, that will enable him to give a better service than is now furnished, at a lower net cost? Can the borrowing public obtain better accommodations, without depriving shareholders or depositors of fair re-

turns on their capital? These are some of the questions to which only future developments can supply the answer.

The skeptics who a few years ago looked with doubt on Mr. Ford's purchase of a bankrupt railway system, as a venture into a business in which he had had no experience, and could not apply his successful production methods, have been disappointed in their forecasts as to the outcome. While he has had no experience as a practical banker, he has evidently given much thought to what he believes to be defects in existing banking systems and practices, and it may be possible that in this old established vocation he may be able to introduce some new ideas, that will be of advantage to productive industry, commerce, and the lending public.

Any impartial estimate of the future development of air navigation in the United States must have as its principal factor the patronage which American business and industry will give it. It is a fairly well established governmental policy, so far as now appears, to withhold from the enterprise anything in the form of a subsidy. There is a willingness to encourage by liberal terms all undertakings to transport mail matter by air routes, and satisfactory terms are being agreed upon with private proprietors of air-mail lines wherever there is a prospect of sufficient revenues from such service to warrant capital in establishing them.

Announcement was recently made that on July 1 overnight air-mail service will begin in both directions between New York and Chicago. Immediately following the establishment of this route the Government, it is said, will take steps to obtain bids for service between other cities, in compliance with the provisions of the law passed in February last, authorizing the Postmaster-General to contract for air-mail service. It is expected by this method to develop commercial aviation in the United States by making available technical data concerning the night operation of mail planes over illuminated airways, thus establishing a basis for estimating the volume of express or freight business available, and, by providing a dependable, paying load for air navigation lines, and by inspiring public confidence through the establishment of standards of reliability of equipment, to attract private capital to the enterprise.

It is in the latter particular, probably, that the need is most apparent. The public has felt that in the United States there was a lack of sympathy with the efforts of private promoters on the part of the Government, and that nothing approaching a standardized and dependable service could be established except under some form of federal supervision, or even substantial governmental aid financially. It is still insisted that there should at least be regulations promulgated for the inspection, registration and licensing of planes, the licensing and registration of pilots, and provision made for landing fields, the charting of routes, signal systems, and the adoption of a code for aerial navigation similar to that governing the operation of boats on the sea and other navigable waters.

Howard E. Coffin, president of the National Air Transport, Inc., has recently been quoted as saying that the development of commercial air navigation is not dependent upon subsidies or federal grants. "Government grants would ruin us," he is credited with having said. "Our salvation is to encourage private enterprise in flying so that it can pay its own way."

It is probably safe to say that the American people, even recognizing the immense possibilities of the heavier-than-air carrier in business and commerce, are willing to rest the matter where Mr. Coffin proposes. There is no lack of available private capital for the development of such an enterprise. No one is greatly concerned because of the alleged lack of a purpose to develop a formidable military air force. American fliers have proved their ability to man and maintain an uninterrupted air-mail service from the Atlantic to the Pacific, a distance of nearly 3000 miles. Between Jan. 1, 1919, and Dec. 31, 1924, they carried a total of 13,600,000 pounds of mail, compared with 3,800,000 pounds transported during the same period by the air-mail service in all Europe. This, it is argued, is an encouraging index to what may be accomplished by natural processes of development and growth.

When one reads of a meeting being held in Japan of that country's National Temperance League, with more than 150 official delegates from local organizations and many visitors, one can hardly help but realize that prohibition has become, in a very true and literal sense, a question of world-wide import.

And when one studies some of the speeches which were given by the leaders of the convention, one appreciates still more forcibly that not only is the issue a live one there, but that it is an issue which is gaining recognition, among many in authority almost everywhere, as of vital relationship to the well-being of the world. In this connection, for example, Kazutsuka Ito, director of the league, declared that the desire and necessity for prohibition are being voiced throughout Japan, even by those classes and in those fields where it might least be expected. "In fact," he added, "the lead is being taken by those never known as temperance workers, leaving many of the older temperance leaders and organizations really in the rear." Of course, the same type of opposition is being encountered in Japan as experience has shown in the past is practically always encountered whenever the curtailment of the sale of liquor is vigorously agitated. But that more than a mere beginning has been made toward overthrowing the drink traffic in Japan is unquestionable, and that it is only a matter of time before that traffic will be brought completely to an end is assured.

Already juvenile prohibition is practiced in the Island Empire. That is to say, the sale of liquor to those under twenty-one years of age is forbidden. It is, therefore, from this standpoint that the league is attempting to make its

forward march, the delegates deciding that the two principal measures to be urged immediately are the raising of the age limit from twenty-one to twenty-five, so as to include practically all students and those in the military service, and provisions for "local option," whereby prefectures, which desire to do so, may be enabled to abolish or restrict the traffic in alcoholic beverages within their confines.

That pioneers of liquor prohibition anywhere have not the easiest task in the world is conceded by all who have had any experience with such work. Hence, it is not to be expected that in Japan they will have an unobstructed pathway to tread. However, having the example of America to follow, and knowing the many benefits which have already accrued in that country, their way should not be so difficult as it was a generation or so ago for the pioneers in the United States. That world-wide prohibition is well on its way is evidenced by testimony on all sides, and this activity in Japan is simply one indication that it may be looked for before any great length of time has elapsed.

The churches as the organized, visible exponents of Christian ideals have been subject from time to time to the reproach that they have not done their full duty toward inculcating and infusing into the everyday life of the world about them practical application of those ideals to the relations of men with one another. Criticism based on the alleged disparity between profession and accomplishment has been leveled particularly at the dealings of men in groups, classes and nations, and no relation has been more commented on as showing a supposed lack of the churches than that between Capital and Labor, employer and employee. That church members and leaders have felt a sting in these criticisms, especially in those pertaining to labor problems, has been abundantly evidenced in the United States in recent years by growing efforts to ameliorate conditions in industries and to replace animosity and conflict with brotherliness and co-operation.

The action taken by church representatives in regard to the hours of work in the steel industry and the improvement in that direction that has taken place form perhaps the most striking example of the organized activity of churchmen in efforts to get Christianity at work in the daily lives of employers and wage earners. Nearly every denomination of the churches of America now has committees, or boards, or commissions at work on the labor problem. One of many objections voiced against these activities, especially by employers and corporation managers to whom any change in methods seems irksome and wrong, is that the proposals of the church folk are foolishly idealistic and quite "unpractical" in this day and age.

Church leaders have learned the necessity of showing at the start of any new proposal for improvement its practicality and its cash value. This is exemplified in a remarkable and most gratifying way in an announcement just made by Dr. Worth M. Tippy, secretary of the commission on social service of the Federal Council of Churches. He declares that the churches are now prepared to offer practical help to manufacturers "who desire to work out plans for better industrial relations in their factories." To do this the commission has appointed as "field and industrial" secretary James Myers, who is plainly qualified by talents and experience to combine Christian ideals with workaday affairs, for he was the first graduate manager of athletics at Columbia University, is a Presbyterian minister and has had seven years' practical training in industry.

Mr. Myers, besides giving expert advice to manufacturers, is expected to organize community and industrial conferences of employers, employees, chambers of commerce, labor organizations and church leaders throughout the country to discuss and promote co-operation in industrial and social life as a prelude to establishing study groups and forums in the churches. With the great power of numbers and organized energy of the Federal Council of Churches back of it this looks like a splendidly practical movement toward that infusion of Christian ideals in the workings of modern industrialism which is so necessary for its progress and prosperity and is so sure to block the plans of trouble makers.

Editorial Notes

Under the heading "Another Phase of the Methanol Matter," a New York newspaper recently ran a short article dealing with what it claimed is the existing situation in the United States regarding wood alcohol, or methanol, to use its technical name. It is well known that this product, as manufactured in America, is derived from the distillation of wood. The Germans, however, have invented a process for making it out of waste oven gases. This latter method is so cheap that even exceedingly high tariff provisions would not be sufficient to keep it out of America or to put it on a competitive basis with the domestic article. It appears, therefore, that there is a possibility that an embargo may be placed on all imports of methanol into the United States. The paper in question sums up its views in these words:

If this should be done the domestic manufacturers may have the field to themselves and all the industries using methanol be taxed to support them. This would be a fine way of rewarding the lack of zeal in research in this country, which had warning of what the Germans were up to in this matter by patent applications filed before the war.

Sarcasm sometimes does have its place, it would seem. At any rate, it would be difficult to see wherein a letter sent to a large American daily newspaper regarding its recent evaluation of news could do much harm. The correspondent in his opening paragraph urged that as one of the paper's daily readers he was "sincerely gratified" to find that the paper "could permit space on its inside pages" for a certain event nationally considered of great importance. And he continued:

I was thrilled to read on your front page that someone had risked his mustache, and that two bold bandits had bolted jail. These leading items gave me courage to delve deeper into the primrose pathways of the press, and I was rewarded by so doing.

Masonic Bicentenaries: English, Irish and American

By SIR ALFRED ROBBINS

For the Masonic world of two continents, the bicentenary season has set in; and, starting with the celebration of the constitution of the first Grand Lodge of England in 1717, the tide is now rising with rapidity. Having begun with England, it has proceeded to Ireland, to be followed eleven years hence in Scotland.

In the interval—to be precise, in 1930—one can be arranged for in America, though in this last case not of a Sovereign or Independent Grand Lodge, but of what was originally styled a Provincial Grand Lodge, the English-speaking North America being in 1730 within the governance of England. This designation, however, is now extinct in the United States.

It is to be explained to those who compose what "the brethren of the mystic tie" term "the popular or uninitiated world, who are not Freemasons," that these "brethren" do not indicate that the brotherhood is no more than two centuries old.

Masonic students will probably dispute for all time the origin and date of the earliest lodges; but there is incontestable proof of the existence of organized Masonic lodges in Scotland nearly 400 years ago, and in England of similar ones close upon 300. What is being, and will soon be, celebrated is the two hundredth anniversary of the foundation of a regular system of central Masonic government, covering a number of lodges and subject to one central head.

It was on June 24, 1717, that members of four old lodges which had long been meeting in the adjoining cities of London and Westminster met together in St. Paul's Churchyard, under the shadow of St. Dunstons. There they just-completed masterpiece, and constituted the Grand Lodge of England.

On June 24, 1917, more than 8000 Freemasons from all parts of the English jurisdiction, with representatives of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, Scotland and other portions of the British Empire, gathered in the City of London for that event, in the height of the great European struggle then raging, under the presidency of the Grand Master, the Duke of Connaught, uncle of King George V. Among those present were some Masons from the United States, whom the Grand Master cordially welcomed as "representatives of the mighty Masonic host which now embraces the English-speaking world."

"To our American brethren," the Duke of Connaught exclaimed, "we say how entirely we recognize that spirit of love of truth and loyalty to freedom which has been the Nation to join with our own and with our allies in the present struggle. From the beginning we have felt that the cause which we defend is that of Masonic brotherhood in its noblest aspects, and that the victory of our cause will insure the spread throughout all lands of the three grand principles on which our order is founded—brotherly love, relief, and truth—and the triumph of which was never more necessary and, we trust, never more assured than it is at this hour."

Eight years have elapsed before there could be celebrated another such bicentenary. This is the present month, when Dublin has greeted Masonic delegations from all parts of the world, including some from grand lodges in the United States, to do fitting honor to that gathering on St. John's Day in Harvest of 1725, when "the Masters and Wardens of the Six Lodges of Gentlemen" elected their Grand Master. The meeting in connection with this two hundredth anniversary of the Grand Masonic Lodge of Ireland, it may be further noted, however, that the Dublin Weekly Journal of June 26, 1725, contains the account of a meeting of the Grand Lodge held two days previously. At this meeting it was resolved that the Earl of Rossmore should be installed as Grand Master, not as the first to hold that high office but in succession to one who had already been installed.

In the opinion of the most experienced Masonic students, there is little room for doubt that even already the Grand Lodge of Ireland has been able to do enough to develop a complete organization of grand officers, with subordinate lodges under its jurisdiction. The draft of the tariff bill, having passed the Reichstag committee, was laid, yesterday, before the Reichstag and will have its first reading tomorrow. The Right parties, it is said, desire to avoid anything approaching a lengthy discussion in the first reading and wish to gain the Center's co-operation, but in addition to the latter being very doubtful the Opposition parties themselves will insist on a full, critical consideration of the measure as being more political than economic. The draft contains nearly 200 paragraphs and it is believed impossible to arrive at a decision before the end of July. The Social Democrats will oppose it tooth and nail. The corn duties, which constitute the salient point in the entire bill, if passed, he raised immediately, ultimately causing the price of rye and wheat to increase from a third to a quarter above the present prices. It is noteworthy that the proposed increase on barley, which is used for liquor, is about half the increase on grain, which is for bread.

Whitsuntide is much more of a holiday in this country than in the United States or England. Both the Sunday and the following Monday are included in it, and already on the preceding Saturday all the banks are closed. This year's Whitsuntide was decidedly one of the sunniest and warmest Berlin has experienced for many years, with the result that the city was practically deserted, while its beautiful parks and lakes were correspondingly overcrowded. Hundreds of sailing boats and thousands of canoes, rowing boats and other water craft populated the lakes and waterways in the west and in the east, while hundreds of thousands of trippers thronged the woods. Many people, too, had left Berlin altogether by excursion trains and spent Whitsuntide in the country.

A water sport exhibition has just been held in Potsdam, where everything appertaining to aquatics, from bathing costumes to sailing boats and motor launches, was shown. One of the exhibits causing the most attraction was a small folding canoe with which its owner, Herr Karl Schott, paddled from Ingolstadt, a town in Bavaria on the Danube, near that river's source, to Cairo. For this journey, which covered a distance of 10,000 kilometers, he needed seven and a half months, four and a half months of which, however, were spent in sight-seeing. The route taken was down the Danube to the Black Sea, through the Dardanelles and along the Syrian coast. In Jerusalem the French Consul did not permit him to land, and so he stayed out at sea for four days and two nights until he had reached Beirut. Herr Schott, who made this journey alone, accompanied only by a fox terrier, used a canoe five meters long and seventy-five centimeters broad. He is now on his way to India, paddling in a canoe of the same type.

The tennis club "Rot-Weiss" (Red-White) has just held its annual spring tournament, which is always one of the outstanding features in the German tennis season and at the same time one of the most fashionable events in Berlin society. For the first time since the war this tournament showed a real international composition, owing to the participation of prominent tennis players from other countries. These included the Swedish champion, Mr. Wallenberg, the Italian champion, Mr. Morpurgo, and the Hungarian champion, Herr v. Kehrli. This is exactly what the German tennis sport has needed, as it had lost all connection with the leading tennis countries of the world through the war. It proved quite a sensation when M. de Morpurgo spoke in French and English on the tennis court, and when he most enthusiastically exclaimed "Joli!" in admiration of a good stroke of his Dutch opponent, quite a little thrill passed through the spectators, who felt that at last the ban which had hung over German tennis had been raised.

Some time ago the Muhammadan Indians living in Berlin received permission to build a mosque, and this building has now been completed and has added a touch of romance to that part of the city. The over-conscientious Municipal Building Bureau of that district, however, was much put to it for a long time as to the problem of how to make the semidetached houses about to be erected around it harmonize with the architecture of the mosque. Since, however, the mosque has already been erected and cannot be changed, while the semidetached houses have not yet been built, the Municipal

But June, 1725, is the earliest definite date to which a regular assembly of the Irish Grand Lodge can be traced; and the month is properly taken for the bicentenary celebration.

Significantly enough, Scotland, though the earliest possessor of recognized lodges in the United Kingdom, was the last of the three countries to constitute a Grand Lodge. Not, indeed, until October, 1736, did four of the six lodges "in and about Edinburgh" send a circular to all the Scottish lodges then in existence, inviting their attendance, either in person or by proxy, and arranging an assembly in St. Mary's Chapel on the following Nov. 30 to elect a Grand Master. Not, therefore, for another eleven years will Freemasons be able, all the world over, to celebrate the bicentenary of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, as they have already done that of the Grand Lodge of England and are doing that of the Grand Lodge of Ireland.

But, in the interval between 1725 and 1736, a grain of mustard seed had been sown, which grew into a mighty tree, now spreading its branches all over the earth; and the most densely crowded of these branches are to be found in the United States of America. Before the present year has closed, the Freemasons of the Province of Chesapeake, one of the greatest of the subordinate portions of the United Grand Lodge of England, will celebrate the bicentenary of the sudden and strange appearance of a "Provincial Grand Master" from Chester on a Grand Lodge official list bearing date Nov. 27, 1725. When, how long ago, the first English Masonic lodge was founded, and why such an officer was called into existence, remain as all time to remain a mystery, owing to the disappearance and probable early destruction of the earliest Grand Lodge records. But there he is, to be followed a year and a half later by note, in the still-extant minutes, of a Provincial Grand Master of South Wales, which Province, therefore, will have its own bicentenary celebration in 1927. And these were the sporadic beginnings of a system of delegation, which now covers not only England and Wales, but, in the shape of districts, all the English overseas dominions unpossessed of independent grand lodges of their own.

Turning outside the English shores for the purpose of setting up a system of Masonic local self-government was first made manifest, it is striking to recall, in what were then Britain's possessions across the Atlantic. June 5, 1730, is the date on which was signed and sealed by the Duke of Norfolk, as then Grand Master of England, a "Deputation to Daniel Cox Esq. to be Provincial Grand Master of the Province of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, in America"; and June 5, 1930, should in all fitness be the bicentenary celebration.

Cox was of New Jersey, and his fellow-citizens of today can but learn with gratification that, from the very outset, the Grand Lodge of England, having committed the government of the American brethren to native hands, made no attempt to interfere in their local concerns, to control their detailed movements, or to lay a tax on them in any form.

The principal injunction of the Grand Master of England to his Provincial Grand Master of North America was that "at all Quarterly Communications he do recommend a General Charity to be established for the Relief of poor Brethren of the said Provinces." How splendid that earliest intimation to practical benevolence has been carried out in the district then defined is especially testified at the present day by the great Masonic homes of the Grand Lodge of New York at Utica and those of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania at Ellensburg, as well as by the many other similar charitable efforts carried on by the Grand Lodge of New Jersey.

Provincial Grand Masters for New England and South Carolina are noted as having been attendants at the Grand Lodge in London in the course of the following ten years, but when American Freemasons desire to celebrate the bicentenary of their official beginning, the true date will be 1930.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Berlin

Berlin, June 24

The draft of the tariff bill, having passed the Reichstag committee, was laid, yesterday, before the Reichstag and will have its first reading tomorrow. The Right parties, it is said, desire to avoid anything approaching a lengthy discussion in the first reading and wish to gain the Center's co-operation, but in addition to the latter being very doubtful the Opposition parties themselves will insist on a full, critical consideration of the measure as being more political than economic. The draft contains nearly 200 paragraphs and it is believed impossible to arrive at a decision before the end of July. The Social Democrats will oppose it tooth and nail. The corn duties, which constitute the salient point in the entire bill, if passed, he raised immediately, ultimately causing the price of rye and wheat to increase from a third to a quarter above the present prices. It is noteworthy that the proposed increase on barley, which is used for liquor, is about half the increase on grain, which is for bread.

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Building Bureau has decided that only houses in the style of the mosque may be erected in the neighborhood of that edifice. This decision is naturally arousing the protest of the prospective owners of these buildings, who object to "living in bungalows."

The underground company of this city has recommended the construction of an important line connecting the district of Schoenberg with the east of the city via the station Gleisdreieck, which had been commenced before the war but finally had to be suspended owing to the war itself and the inflation period that followed it. The same fate overtook the North-South line and the AEG-line. While the former was completed about two years ago, work on the latter is still resting. Parts of the completed tunnels were used by the municipal authorities as storage places for potatoes during the inflation.

Prof. Albert Einstein, who has been lecturing on his theory of relativity in South America, has just returned to Berlin after an absence of three months. Professor Einstein was greatly moved by the reception given him in Latin America and is full of praise of the eagerness of the students in that part of the world to study.

Letters to the Editor

Wish communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain quite independent of their contents, and he does not undertake to hold himself responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Possibilities of the Motion Picture

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was much interested to read the report regarding alleged cruelty to animals in connection with the motion picture industry. The simple truth was indeed so interesting that I read every word to the end, drawing my own conclusions. I was glad to learn that, in spite of the motion picture industry, there has been so little inhumanity shown to animals, and feel sure that the investigation will only insure that there will be even less in the future.

As I read the report, however, I could not but wish that much effort might be expended on protecting the weaker part of humanity from sensual and sensational screen productions. It is only rarely that a picture shown at an ordinary theatre is free from these elements, and if there is such a picture it is usually run with another which is objectionable to a higher taste for amusement.

The general public may, perhaps, be satisfied with what it gets, but as in its taste for sensational and scandalous news, this taste needs to be trained out of itself into something better, which it will like when it becomes acquainted with it. For the sake of the children, I trust, this will come to pass. I dared to hope, when reading a certain part of Mr. Lowry's report, that possibly this action also was on the way. The motion picture has great possibilities—may it fulfill them.

Melrose Highlands, Mass.

F. H. G.

"A Plea for the Oil-Fettered Sea Fowl"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Each issue of The Christian Science Monitor contains so many good and helpful articles that I feel impelled to write and express my appreciation for this splendid newspaper. One article in particular, on the editorial page of the issue of Saturday, June 6, "A Plea for the Oil-Fettered Sea Fowl," opened my eyes to a situation that will surely touch the hearts of a good many of us.

It never occurred to me that the oil used by ocean-going vessels meant starvation and agony for the sea birds, but since reading your editorial I can readily see how this would be the case. Quoting your editorial, "A solution can be found of this problem," and the fact that The Christian Science Monitor has helped to bring the writer, for those of us who have cherished the vision of a trip to Europe, especially those of limited means, the helpful suggestions in the article in question will go a long way toward making a trip of this kind possible.

Another article appearing on the editorial page of a recent issue, headed something like this, "Spending a Cheap Vacation in Europe," was much appreciated by the writer. For those of us who have cherished the vision of a trip to Europe, especially those of limited means, the helpful suggestions in the article in question will go a long way toward making a trip of this kind possible.

Des Moines, Ia.

E. H.